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A SPLENDID HAZARD

BY HAROLD MAC GRATH

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CHAPTER X.

The Ghost of an Old Regime.

It was a quick, silent struggle. The intruder wore no shoes. It would be a test of endurance. Fitzgerald recalled some tricks he had learned in Japan; but even as he stretched out his arm to perform one, the arm was caught by the wrist, while a second hand passed under his elbow.

"Don't!" he gasped lowly. "I'll give in." His arm would have snapped if he hadn't spoken.

A muttered oath in German. "Fitzgerald?" came the query in a whisper.

"Yes. For God's sake, is this you, Breitmann?"

"Sh! Not so liud! What are you doing here?"

"And you?"

"Listen! It has stopped. He has heard our scuffling."

"It seems, then, that we are both here for the same purpose?" said Fitzgerald, pulling down his cuffs, and running his fingers round his collar.

"Yes. You came too late or too soon." Breitmann stooped, and ran his hands over the rug.

The other saw him but dimly. "What's the matter?"

"I have lost one of my studs," with the frugal spirit of his mothers' forebears. "You are stronger than I thought."

"Much obliged."

"It's a good thing you did not get that hold first. You'd have broken my arm."

"Wouldn't have given in, eh? I simply cried quits in order to start over again. There's no fair fighting in the dark, you know."

"Well, we have frightened him away. It is too bad."

"What have you on your feet?"

"Felt slippers."

"Are you afraid of the cold?"

A laugh. "Not I!"

"Come with me."

"Where?"

"First to the cellar. Remember that hot-air box from the furnace, that backs the chimney, way up?"

"I looked only at the bricks."

"We'll go and have a look at that box. It just occurred to me that there is a cellar window within two feet of that box."

"Let us hurry. Can you find the way?"

"I can try."

"But lights?"

Fitzgerald exhibited his electric pocket lamp. "This will do."

"You Americans!"

After some mistakes they found their way to the cellar. The window was closed, but not locked, and resting against the wall was a plank. It leaned obliquely, as if left in a hurry. Fitzgerald took it up, and bridged between the box and the window ledge. Breitmann gave him a leg up, and in another moment he was examining the brick wall of the great chimney under a circular white patch of light. A dozen rows of bricks had been cleverly loosened. There were also evidences of chalk marks, something on the order of a diagram; but it was rather uncertain, as it had been redrawn four or fiev times. The man hadn't been sure of his ground.

"Can you see?" asked Fitzgerald.

"Yes." Only Breitmann himself knew what wild rage lay back of that monosyllable. He was sure now; that diagram brushed away any lingering doubt. The lock had been trifled with, but the man who had done the work had not been sure of his dimensions.

"Clever piece of work. Took away the mortar in his pockets; no sign of it here. The admiral had better send for his bricklayer, for more reasons than one. There'll be a defective flue presently. Now, what the devil is the duffer expecting to find?" Fitzgerald coolly turned the light full into the other's face.

"It is beyond me," with equal coolness; "unless there's a pirate's treasure behind there." The eyes blinked a little, which was but natural.

"Pirate's treasure, you say?" Fitzgerald laughed. "That would be a joke, eh?"

"What now?" For Breitmann thought it best to leave the initiative with his friend.

"A little run out to the stables," recalling to mind the rumor of the night before.

"The stables?"

"Why, surely. The fellow never got in here without some local assistance, and I am rather certain that this comes from the stables. Besides, no one will be expecting us. He came down agilely."

Breitmann nodded approvingly at the east with which the other made the descent. "It would be wiser to leave the cellar by the window," he suggested.

"My idea, too. We'll make a step out of this board. The stars are bright enough." Fitzgerald climbed out first, and then gave a hand to Breitmann. "I understood there was a burglar alarm in the house."

"Yes; but this very window, being open, probably breaks the circuit. All cleverly planned. But I'm crazy to learn what he is looking for. Double your coat over your white shirt."

Breitmann was already proceeding with this task. A dog-trot brought them into the roadway, but they kept to the grass. They were within a yard of the stable doors when a hound began bellowing. Breitmann smothered a laugh and Fitzgerald a curse.

"The quicker we get back to the cellar the better," was the former's observation.

And they returned at a clip, scrambling into the cellar as quickly and silently as they could, and made for the upper floors.

"Come into my room," said Fitzgerald; "It's only midnight."

Breitmann agreed. If he had any reluctance, he did not show it. Fitzgerald produced cigars.

"Do my clothes look anything like yours?" asked Breitmann dryly, striking a match.

"Possibly."

They looked themselves over for any real damage. There were no rents, but there were cobwebs on the wool and streaks of coal dust on the linen.

"We shall have to send our clothes to the village tailor. The admiral's valet might think it odd."

"Where do you suppose he comes from?"

"I don't care where. What's he after, to take all this trouble? Something big, I'll warrant."

And then, for a time, they smoked like Turks, in silence.

"By George, it's a good joke; you and I trying to choke each other, while the real burglar makes off."

"It has some droll sides."

"And you all but broke my arm."

Breitmann chuckled. "You were making the same move. I was quicker, that was all."

Another pause.

"The admiral has seen some odd corners. Think of seeing, at close range, the Japanese-Chinese naval fight!"

"He tells a story well."

"And the daughter is a thoroughbred."

"Yes," non-committally.

"By the way, I'm going to the Pole in June or August."

"The Italian expedition?"

"Yes."

"That ought to make fine copy. You will not mind if I turn in? A bit sleepy."

"Not at all. Shall we tell the admiral?"

"The first thing in the morning. Good night."

Fitzgerald finished his cigar, and went to bed also. "Interesting old place," wadding a pillow under his ear. "More interesting tomorrow."

Some time earlier, the individual who was the cause of this nocturnal exploit hurried down the hill, nursing a pair of skinned palms, and laughing gently to himself.

"Checkmate! I shall try the other way."

On the morrow, Fitzgerald recounted the adventure in a semi-humorous fashion, making a brisk melodrama out of it, to the quiet amusement of his small audience.

"I shall send for the mason this morning," said the admiral. "I've been dreaming of The Black Cat and all sorts of horrible things. I hate like sixty to spoil the old chimney, but we can't have this going on. We'll have to take it down at once. A fire these days is only a nice touch to the mahogany."

"But you must tell him to put back every brick in its place," said Laura. "I could not bear to have anything happen to that chimney. All the same, I am glad the matter is going to be cleared up. It has been nerve-racking; and I have been all alone, waiting for I know not what."

"You haven't been afraid?" said Fitzgerald.

"I am not sure that I haven't." She sighed.

"Nonsense!" cried the admiral.

"I am not afraid of anything I can see; but I do not like the dark; I do not like mysteries."

"You're the bravest girl I know, Laura," her father declared. "Now, Mr. Breitmann, if you don't mind."

"Shall we begin at once, sir?"

"You will copy some of my notes to begin with. Any time you're in doubt over a word, speak to me. There will not be much outside of manuscript work. Most of my mail is sorted at my bankers, and only important letters forwarded. There may be a social note occasionally. Do you read and write English as well as you speak it?"

"Oh, yes."

Laura invited Fitzgerald to the tennis court."

"In these shoes?" he protested.

"They will not matter; it is a cement court."

"But I shan't look the game. Tennis without flannels is like duck without apples."

"Bother! We'll play till the mason comes up. And mind your game. I've been runner up in a dozen tournaments."

And he soon found that she had not overrated her skill. She served strongly, volleyed beautifully and darted across the court with a fleetness and a surety both delightful to observe. So interested were they in the battle that they forgot all about the mason till the butler came out and announced that the desecration had begun.

In fact, the broad marble top was on the floor aid the room full of impalpable dust. The admiral and the secretary were gravely stacking the bricks, one by one, as they came out.

"Found anything?" asked the girl breathlessly.

"Not yet; but Mr. Donovan here has just discovered a hollow space above the mantel line." The admiral sneezed.

Mr. Donovan, in his usual free and happy way, drew out two bricks and dropped them on the polished floor.

"There's your holler, sir," he said, dusting his hands.

Unbidden, Breitmann pushed his hand into the cavity. His arm went down to the elbow, and he was forced to stand on tiptoe. He was pale when he withdrew his arm, but in his hand was a square metal case, about the size and shape of a cigar box.

"By cracky! What's the matter, Mr. Breitmann?" The admiral stepped forward solicitously.

Breitmann swayed and fell against the side of the fireplace. "It is nothing; lost my balance for a moment. Will you open it, sir?"

"Lost his balance?"muttered Fitzgerald. "He looks groggy. Why?"

This was not a time for speculation. All rushed after the admiral, who laid the case on his desk and took out his keys. None of them would turn in the ancient lock. With an impatient gesture, which escaped the others, the secretary seized Mr. Donovan's hammer, inserted the claw between the lock and the catch and gave a powerful wrench. The lid fell back, crooked and scarred.

The admiral put on his Mandarin spectacles. With his hands behind his back, he bent and criticically examined the contents. Then very carefully he extracted a packet of papers, yellow and old, bound with heavy cording. Beneath this packet was a medal of the Legion of Honor, some rose leaves and a small glove.

"Know what I think?" said the admiral, stilling the shake in his voice. "This belonged to that mysterious Frenchman who lived here 80 years ago. I'll wager that medal cost some blood. By cracky! what a find!"

"And the poor little glove and the rose leaves!" murmured the girl in pity. "It seems like a crime to disturb them."

"We shan't, my child. Our midnight friend wasn't digging yonder for faded keepsakes. These papers are the things." The admiral cut the string and opened one of the documents. "H'm! Written in French. So is this," looking at another, "and this. Here, Laura, cast your eye over these and tell us why someone was hunting for them."

Fitzgerald eyed Breitmann thoughtfully. The whole countenance of the man had changed. Indeed, it sesembled another face he had seen somewhere; and it grew in his mind, slowly but surely, as dawn grows, that Breitmann was not wholly ignorant in this affair. He had not known who had been working at night; but that dizziness of the moment gone, the haste in opening the case, the eagerness of the search last night; all these, to Fitzgerald's mind, pointed to one thing: Brtitmann knew.

"I shall watch him."

Laura read the documents to herself first. Here and there was a word which confused her; but she gathered the full sense of the remarkable story. Her eyes shone like winter stars.

"Father!" she cried, dropping the papers and spreading out her arms. "Father, it's the greatest thing in the world. A treasure!"

"What's that, Laura?" straining his ears.

"A treasure, hidden by the soldiers of Napoleon; put together, franc by franc, in the hope of some day rescuing the emperor from St. Helena. It is romance! A real treasure of two millions of francs!" clapping her hands.

"Where?" It was Breitmann who spoke. His voice was not clear.

"Corsica!"

"Corsica!" The admiral laughed like a child. Right under his very nose all these years, and he cruising all over the chart! "Laura, dear, there's no reason in the world why we shouldn't take the yacht and go and dig up this pretty sum."

"No reason in the world!" But the secretary did not pronounce these words aloud.

"A telegram for you, sir," said the butler, handing the yellow envelope to Fitzgerald.

"Will you pardon me?" he said drawing off to a window.

"Go ahead," said the admiral, fingering the medal of the Legion of Honor.

Fitzgerald read:

"Have made inquiries. Your man never applied to any of the metropolitan dailies. Few ever heard of him."

He jammed the message into a pocket, and returned to the group about the case. Where should he begin? Breitmann had lied.

To be Continued.

Poetical President of Portugal.

Current Literature.

To the circumstance that he takes so incorrigibly poetical a view of all relations—poetical as well as human—must be ascribed a certain distrust of that obscure Senhor Joachim Theophile Braga, whom the expulsion of the hapless King Manuel elevated to the chief magistracy of the youngest republic in the world. The senhor insists that man is primarily a poetical being, although the poetry should be balanced with philosophy. It is difficult for the leading dailies of Europe to found any durable hope of him on the basis of the ideas for which he stands. He is a philosopher and a poet to whom politics is a method of realizing the poetical ideal. His connection with politics is mainly incidental, notes the London Mail, and he made his first appearance in the legislature of his native land only after the recent general election. Prior to that period he had lived in a retirement almost monastic and certainly ascetic. His whole life has been given to study—not to study of men and things, but of poetry and philosophical systems. Plato and Comte are the storehouses of his worldly wisdom. He settles no practical problem until he has satisfied himself that Comte is with him. Were it not for the personal influence he exerts over the minds of men who founded the new republic he would still perhaps be poring over Plato and writing commentaries upon his beloved Comte. No one was so much amazed by his selection as president of the Portuguese republic as himself.

THE WORLD'S GROWTH

ONE year's growth in the parts of the world where it is possible to measure gains in population is from 10,000,000 to 11,000,000. The rest of the earth does not suffer a net loss. It may gain millions, but it is safest not to count upon any increase which is not certain.

Reckoning the growth of a year at 10,000,000, which is surely under rather than over the truth, the annual gain is equal to the population of Chicago, Berlin and Paris all together, with their suburbs. It is equal to the population of Holland and Switzerland combined.

This growth of one year is as much as the whole number of inhabitants in Ireland and Scotland, with hundreds of thousands over. It is more than the population of New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, Baltimore, Pittsburg and Detroit. It is nearly three times as many people as the United States contained when the first census was taken, in 1790. It equals Ohio and Illinois together.

The additions of a year to the vast human family exceed the losses by a margin equal to at least 833,000 every month. This surplus is equivalent to about 28,000 a day, which means 2,333 every hour or nearly 40 a minute. It is quite possible that the world's growth, including regions where no census is taken, is equal to one every second, throughout the year.

That does not measure the births, of course, or half their number. It is only the surplus of births over deaths. It is the net gain for mankind in the constant war between the cradle and the grave.

Counting the growth of a year at only the minimum of 10,000,000, that number of human beings, of average size, could stand in a line with outstretched arms, and touch finger tips for 10,000 miles. They could make three such lines across the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

On the scales 10,000,000 average men, women and children mean about 500,000 tons. They must have at least 20,00,000 pounds to eat and drink every day. Eating as Americans eat, such an addition to the population of the world would mean the consumption of 50,000,000 bushels more wheat every year, as one phase of the increased burden upon the productive capacity of the earth.

Averaging the countries where human beings are considered least valuable with those where they are rated highest in money, the market price of 10,000,000 men, women and children, divided in the natural proportions, would be not less than $5,000,000,000. In that view of the growth of the world its annual gains in population would pay the national debts of countries like Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia and the United States at the average rate of two a year.

It would take the entire output of the world's gold mines for 11 or 12 years to equal the value in slave markets of as many human beings as the natural growth of mankind adds every year to the population of the earth. All the wheat, corn, cotton, hay, oats, barley, potatoes, fruit and poultry produced in the United States in a year is not worth as much as the strictly business value of the additions made in a year to the population of the globe.

Yet there are still enormous areas almost unoccupied. Only small parts of the earth are in any sense filled with human inhabitants. Countries containing more than half of the land surface of the globe have less than 10 per cent. as many inhabitants, in proportion to their area, as American states such as Ohio and Illinois.

The growth of the world's population is doubtless greater now than it ever was in the past. Everything indicates that it will be still more rapid in the future. Nothing justifies the fear that for many generations to come there will be real overtaxing of the resources of the planet which are available for man's use and sustenance.

THE BLADE IS THE PREY OF A DAMAGING FIRE

For more than an hour last Saturday night fire threatened the total destruction of the Blade office building and the equipment of the paper. Owners of The Blade are unable to give an estimate of the loss. The fire, the origin of which is not known, started in the rear of the editorial rooms on the second floor.

The damage wrought by the flames was confined largely to the circulation department and the rear of the editorial department on the second floor, the mailing department on the fourth floor and the fifth floor which was unoccupied. The damage in other sections of the building was caused by water and smoke. The great volume of water which for nearly two hours was directed against the flames deluged all parts of the building and flooded the ground floor and the basement to a depth of nearly three feet. Print paper in the basement, valued at $20 000, was thoroughly soaked and is a complete loss. Galleys of type representing more than 200,000 subscribers of the Toledo Weekly Blade were ruined.

Although it was only a few feet from where the fire started and the flames were the fiercest the thatrical library of Robinson Locke, president of The Blade Co., was not touched by the fire, but a portion of the library was badly damaged by smoke and water. The library is in Mr. Locke's office on the second floor, and is said to be the most complete and valuable collection of its kind in existence. In addition to books, it consists also of an extraordinary array of portraits of actors and actresses, living and dead, and reminiscences and newspaper clippings of histrionic events which the owner has spent years in bringing together and which he values far above price.

SOUTHERN STATE'S NEW KING

Cotton Gives Way to Corn as a Money-Maker of North Carolina.

A most remarkable revolution in corn growing has occurred in North Carolina, and in point of interest this crop has gone far ahead of cotton. Corn growing contests on a large scale began last year, and a new world's record was made by a young farmer near Raligh named Batts, who raised 226 bushels on an acre. For the corn grown on the one acre, sold as seed, in very small quantities, he received more than $2,000. He planted forty acres from the same seed this year, and it grew ears that were small but very heavy. Governor Kitchin visited the farm and weighed the shelled corn from one stalk bearing six ears, and it weighed two and three-quarter pounds. The average number of ears to a stalk is four.

The state and the United States have encouraged corn growing and offered prizes, with the result that scores of contests were conducted this year. Reports from all parts of the state show that in two years the corn crop has increased more than 20 per cent.

Boys have vied with the men in the corn growing contest, and under the auspices of United States experts ninety-three boys, from all parts of the state, made exhibits in competition at the recent state fair at Raleigh. The increased interest in corn growing and the great increase in production to the acre have had a decided effect in advancing the prices of farm lands.

In the growing of cotton, seed selection and the study of fertilization are being carried on to such an extent that the yield has been increased immensely. A grower named Simpkins, of Raleigh, raised last year and again this season seven bales on two measured acres. As cotton and its seed are worth some $90 to the bale, the value of such a movement as this readily can be seen.

The Winter in the Maine Woods.

Lewiston Journal.

Not for many years has the hauling in the Maine lumber woods been as good as this winter. In the majority of sections the hauling is completed and the logs are at the landings, waiting for a hole in the oce to start the driving. The Eastern Manufacturing association has 4,000,000 feet on Trout Brook with 2,000,000 left over from last year; on Webster Brook 4,000,000 feet have been hauled to the landings; from the two operations on Chamberlain lake waters where five log haulers have been at work constantly 12,000,000 feet are now at the landings, making a total of 20,000,000 or 22,000,000 feet in all.

Operators have not complained of lack of snow since Christmas. In some places there has been four feet to a week ago and within two days from 15 to 18 inches have fallen all over the northern part of the state. All the lakes have been exceptionally low, but the outlook now is for lots of water in a short time.

Little Plain Talks
Character

(Copyrighted by Rev. William A. Sunday).

LOVE is the greatest thing in the world—character is the grandest. Your character remains when all else is taken away—you can't lose it. It stays with you when your money is gone and your friends have departed. It can't burn up; it can't blow away. it can't be lost; it can't be buried.

Your reputation may be lost. Your character needs no epitaph. You may bury a man, but his character will beat the hearse back from the graveyard and will walk the streets long after he is forgotten.

W. A. Sunday

Decadent.

Puck.

Another century had passed, and still the emancipation of woman was by no means complete. An Englishman stood at the curb, and with curling lip looked on while his wife ran out and kicked the Home Secretary on the shins.

"It's no such donkey of herself as mother used to make!" he sneered contemptuously.

TO THE BLADE'S FRIENDS

To come to its friends this week The Blade has had to pass through a baptism of fire and a deulge of water. The story of the partial destruction of the office and equipment of the paper is told elsewhere. These lines are written in explanation of the possible tardiness of this week's issue to reach its destination at the accustomed time. In the mailing department, where the names and addresses of a quarter million of Blade subscribers were set in type, the fire was most severe. To get back to smooth running means a lot of patient and painstaking work, but all will be well within a short time.

While portions of the office are being rebuilt and the desolate waste places are being restored to order we beg the indulgence of our many thousands of friends.

Old Lovers.

Dim eyes peer out from golden casements where
Flaunts frequently a strand of silver hair;
Bright shines the sun and sweet the meadows spread,
And fair the sky that smiles above her head.

There, by the stream where bend the willows low,
We started life—and 'twas not long ago;
Ah! then the sun seemed harbored in her eyes,
Amid their blue and tear-swept mysteries!

Her hands, like soft magnolia petals were;
Her breath like zephyrs half afraid to stir;
Her lips with honey dropt; the jonquil's grace
Was in her form and love shone in her face.

She cried and trembled as I told her then
I wanted her for wife (my sweet), and when
I kissed her and she kissed me, Heaven seemed
To lavish joys of paradise undreamed.

Heaven! They say we near it, for we're old;
Her soft, magnolia hand still wears the gold
That pledged us through the paradise begun
And knows no ending with the setting sun.

The violet depth has shallowed in her eye,
The roses in her checks, perhaps a sigh
Of mild regret has wilted, but her grace
Of mind and soul illumine her dear face.

The meadows sweet and green turn brown and sere,
Change and decay, life, death spread everywhere
Save in the souls where sacredly is laid
The echoes of a lover's serenade.

—John A. Moroso, in New York Times.

THE MECCA PILGRIMAGE

A Change of Route Decided on for the Holy Carpet.

Cairo dispatch to the London Pall Mall Gazette.

At the present moment the thoughts of the whole Moslem world are turned more intently toward Mecca, for this is the period of the annual pilgrimage which it is incumbent upon every true child of the faith to make, at least once in his lifetime, to the holy shrines situated there. The ceremony of the holy carpet—the covering for the kaba, the most sacred part of the shrine, which is taken every year to Mecca—is now being held in Cairo under the presidency of the khedive, and November 3 this holy offering was handed over to the Emir-el-Hagg and his military escort, who conveyed it to its resting place and brought back with them last year's offering.

Usually the caravan of the holy carpet embarks at Suez for Jeddah, whence it pursues its way overland through an exceedingly hostile country to Mecca. Every year the local tribes attack the caravan and the escort has to resort to all manner of devices to safeguard its charge. One year it was held up in Mecca for quite a long time. After the feast of Courban Biaram has been celebrated, the cavavan proceeds to Medina, the site of the prophet's tomb, and then returns to Egypt by way of Tor, after having purged its quarantine at that port, where an elaborate lazaretto has been installed under the control of the Egyptian government.

But tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis, and this year a deviation is to be made from this ancient route. The khedive, who, it will be remembered, made the pilgrimage last year, has recommended the sultan to allow the caravan to use the Hedjaz railway, and so avoid the many dangers which always menace it. The caravan will accordingly embark at Port Said for Haifa, whence it will proceed along the new line, and make its first stop at Medina. Thence it will go to Mecca, a journey of about 11 days, and return to Cairo by way of Jeddah and Tor. This new route entails the holding of the ceremonies a week earlier than usual, but this is well worth the trouble.

The Mecca pilgrimage is always an anxious time for the authorities in Egypt, as the pilgrims very often bring with them cholera and plague. This year especially very severe precautions are being taken and a vigorous patrol of the Red sea is being made to intercept those pilgrims who, afraid of the quarantine at Tor, may endeavor to cut across the Egyptian coast in little bhows. It was a pilgrim who introduced cholera to Egypt in 1902 and started that terrible epidemic which carried off so many thousands of inhabitants.

She Knew.

Mrs. Bull.

Doctor—"Well, Mrs. Jones, did you test your husband's temperature, as I told you?"

Mrs. Jones—"Yes, doctor. I put the barometer on his chest and it went round to "very dry," so I gave him a pint of beer, and he's been to work this morning."

A Sleeping Memory

BY E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

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CHAPTER XXVI.

Captain Hood found a visitor waiting for him at his rooms, a seedy-looking little man, with a manner half nervous, half obsequious. He had been dubiously offered a seat in the hall, and he rose to his feet eagerly as Hood let himself in with his latchkey.

"You don't remember me, sir," he began eagerly. "My name is Johnson—Henry Johnson. You came to Bearmain's, in the Edgware Road, to make inquiries about Miss Surtoes, and they sent for me. It was my last week there. I have had the sack since then."

Catpain Hood nodded.

"Yes," he said, "I remember you. What do you want with me? Come inside if you've anything to say."

He led the way into his sitting-room. Johnson followed him closely.

"I wanted to know—about Miss Surtoes, sir," he said timidly. "You found her, after all."

"How do you know that?" Hood asked.

"Because I have seen you with her, sir," Johnson answered promptly.

Hood shook his head.

"You have been deecived," he said, "by a most remarkable likeness. I do not wonder at it. I was almost deceived myself. The young lady was not Miss Surtoes."

"It's a lie, sir," Johnson said stolidly. "They may have made you believe it, but it's a lie all the same."

There was a moment's silence. Hood realized the convincing note in the other's words. Here, at least, was a man who believed in what he was saying. A thrill of the old wondering mistrust stirred in his blood. He felt his pulse quicken.

"What do you mean?" he asked sharply.

"What I say. I tell you that I traced her from Bearmain's to his door. I found the cabman who drove here there. I saw her come out of his house after her illness. I mean this: As God hears me it is the truth. The young lady who is living today with Lady Fiske as Miss Hardinge is our Miss Surtoes from Bearmain's, and no other."

Again there was silence. Hood was confused. His brain was in a whirl. He walked restlessly to the window and back again.

"It is impossible!" he exclaimed.

"It is God's truth," Johnson said doggedly.

"Do you happen to know," Hood said impressively, "that I was engaged to Miss Surtoes?"

"I am not surprised," Johnson admitted. "I guessed it."

"And do you mean to tell me that I should not have recognized the girl whom I saw constantly for months—the girl whom I was going to marry?"

Johnson peered at him shrewdly.

"I can't believe," he said, "as you didn't sometimes feel that you recognized her. She was altered, of course, by her illness, and there was a queer, childish look about her sometimes. All the same, I can't believe that you haven't had your doubts. They've done their best, all of 'em, to throw dust in our eyes. They never fooled me, though. Don't you let 'em come it over you either, Captain Hood."

Hood struggled with the crowd of suspicions which suddenly beset him.

"It is impossible!" he exclaimed. "What on earth reason could a man in the position of Sir Powers Fiske have for such an outrageous tissue of falsehoods and misrepresentations? Besides, there is his mother, Lady Fiske. She would never lend herself to anything in the nature of a conspiracy. The very idea is absurd."

"Lady Fiske may have been deceived," Johnson said. "I have heard a few strange bits of gossip. They say that the young lady has lost her memory—can't remember anything about India, where she was supposed to come from, or any part of her past life."

Hood nodded. "That is true," he admitted.

"It's rot!" Johnson broke out. "She can't remember about India, because she never was there."

"You must forget," Hood said, "that all this is a serious reflection upon the young lady."

"It's him that's responsible," Johnson asserted fiercely. "She's no way to blame. Captain Hood, you listen to me. You're a gentleman, and, of course, I ain't. You've got some sort of claim upon her; I haven't, and never could have. You may ask me—why do I worry about her? I can't answer you. It's damned foolishness, and I know it. But I'll never rest till I've found out what it all means. She's been ill-treated somehow, and by that villain Fiske. I don't care if he's a baronet twenty times over. I'll find him out. I'll expose him!"

A luminous moment came to Hood. He saw the pathos, the futility of this man's suffering. He was a good-hearted fellow, and he forgot for a short space of time his own sorrows. He laid his hand upon the little shopman's shoulder kindly.

"Look here," he said, "take my advice and drop it. Go back to your situation, if they'll have you, and forget all about Miss Surtoes. You see after all it isn't your affair, is it? She was not even your friend."

Johnson shook his head.

"I know all that," he said mournfully. "I've tried hard to drop it. I can't! It's like the fever. I believe it's turned me a bit crazy. They all say so—Ada and the rest. I can't help it."

Hood shrugged his shoulders. What sort of argument could he use to a creature like this?

"I didn't come here to waste your time," Johnson continued. "I've got something to say to you!"

"About this matter?"

"Yes."

"Well, what is it?"

"I am going to prove that the young lady living with Lady Fiske is not Miss Hardinge."

"How are you going to do that?" Hood asked.

Johnson looked furtively round. A gleam of cunning was in his eyes.

"There's a friend of mine," he said, "has put me onto a private detective office, who have a branch at Calcutta. We've sent out there, and we've a photograph and full description of Miss Hardinge on the way to us now. It'll be here next week. When it comes, I shall hand it to you."

"I shall have nothing whatever to do with any inquiry made through a detective office," Hood declared. "Besides, I cannot see—"

Johnson interrupted. He had sunk unbidden into a chair as though exhausted, but his eyes were strangely lit, and his cheeks flushed.

"Look here, sir," he protested; "there's nothing mean or underhand about this. Sir Powers Fiske has told you, and has published everywhere, that this young lady is Miss Hardinge, of Calcutta, and that she was saved from the wreck of the Colombo. I've made every inquiry, and no young lady was landed at Dover or picked up anywhere, except those whose names were given. Now listen here again. When this photograph and description arrives, it will prove beyond a doubt that the young lady living in Lady Fiske's house is not Miss Hardinge or any one like her. Now, you tell me the truth, sir. You've had your doubts, because you've admitted them. When Sir Powers Fiske's story is proved to be a lie, when it is certain that she is not Miss Hardinge, won't you begin to believe then that I am right? She is not Miss Hardinge! Who is she, then? Why Eleanor Surtoes!"

Hood was thrown into a strange confusion of thought. His own barely smothered suspicious were alive again. All those bewildering similarities which from the first had been almost a torture to him, rushed into his mind. Yet what could be her share in such deceit? How was it possible for her or any woman, however consummate an actress, to carry it through so perfectly? He recalled the many hours they spent together. Never once had she uttered a syllable, or thrown a single glance which he could interpret as having the slightest bearing upon their common past. Yet—there were those corrections, given, however with utter unconsciousness. Hood could see no light anywhere.

"You will let me bring you the photograph?" Johnson begger nervously.

Hood roused himself with an effort.

"Yes, you can do that," he said. "I make no promise to act upon it, but I will see the photograph, and hear what your correspondent has to say. By-the-by!"

"Yes, sir!"

Hood hesitated.

"Well," he said, "if I were making these inquiries about Miss Hardinge, I think that I should have appealed to her father."

"I wrote him a month ago," Johnson answered. "From what I can hear, however, it is doubtful whether he will ever get the letter. He has gone on a secret mission into China. I saw it in the papers. May I ask you a question, Captain Hood?"

"Certainly."

"You have seen Miss Surtoes lately?"

"I have seen—the young lady this morning." Hood answered.

"She is quite well, sir?"

"Quite."

"And happy?"

"She appears to be."

Johnson sighed.

"She ain't!" he declared, picking up his hat from the floor. "It's all outside show."

"I hope not," Hood said gravely.

Johnson moved toward the door.

"I saw her in the Park the other day," he said. "She was laughing with the rest of them—as gay as you please. But all of a sudden, when no one was looking, the smile flickered away from her face, and I saw her pale and drawn, looking everywhere about her, searching for something she feared—and yet was anxious to find. It wasn't the look of a happy woman, Captain Hood. Good-day, sir!"

To be Continued.

The Lavender Vender.

In the crowded city, the thronging thoroughfare,
Thro' the chill of winter, a fragrance on the air
Faint and fresh of lavender mocks at memory—
Mocks and murmurs softly, "Dreamer, come with me."
"Lavender, sweet lavender," vender, you should call,
"Purple, perfumed packages with memories for all."
Lavender, sweet lavender, and tired souls are sent
Drifting down the Dream path to the Country of Content.

Suptle scents of lavender thro' the busy street,
Vague, elusive memories, haunting, haunting sweet.
Stealing soft on perfumed wings thro' the moving mass,
White and tired faces brighten as they pass.

And the crowded city slowly drifts away,
Hushed the noise and clamor of the busy day,
While for a fleeting second, they who dream are blest
With drowsy dreams of lavender and quiet country rest.
"Lavender, sweet lavender," vender, you should call,
"Purple, perfumed packages with memories for all."
Lavender, sweet lavender, and tired souls are sent
Drifting down the Dream path to the Country of Content.

—Anne Bunner, in Scribner's.

LOST SIXTY-NINE POUNDS IN FOUR WEEKS—THE GREAT KIDNEY REMEDY SAVED HER.

In sending you this unsolicited testimonial to the merits of your great remedy, Swamp-Root, I am only returning in a very small degree the benefit I received from it. After suffering for 14 years with pains in my hips and being told by reputable physicians that they were caused by "Change of Life," in January, 1908, I was taken with a severe case of uremic poisoning. After consulting five different physicians and still getting worse, I began the use of your remedy. The uric gases went into the muscles of my back and hips, causing me excruciating agony, so that I lost sixty-nine and one-half pounds in four weeks. My only relief was morphine, which caused after effects almost as hard to bear as the pain. I could eat no solid food and indeed had no appetite for it. For nine weeks I subsisted on a milk diet. My husband and friends had given me up to die, when I commenced taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. My improvement was immediate and marked. Now, after taking it for one year, I feel like a new woman.

I do all my own work and sewing included. Have an eight-room house and three in the family. I can take long walks and feel fresh and vigorous after them. In fact, I am better than I have been in fifteen years. You can use this testimonial in any way, as I feel it is due you for my wonderful recovery. I feel that today I would not be living had I not taken Swamp-Root. Again thanking you for your wonderful remedy, I am,

Your most gratefully,
MRS. KATE BOWERS,
1332 Ridge Ave., Steubenville, Ohio.

Personally appeared before me this 22nd day of July, 1909, Mrs. Kate Bowers, who subscribed the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

BENJAMIN F. PRENTISS,
Justice of the Peace.

Letter to
Dr. Kilmer & Co.,
Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the Toledo Weekly Blade. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

An Obedient Driver.

Answers.

"Drive like the deuce!" shouted Smith, springing into the taxi.

With a lurch the car darted forward and away they went like lightning through the fog. Crash! They took off the wheel of a passing wagon. Hi! hi! They missed flattening out a small child by two-ninths of a hair. Clang! They upset a milk cart. People shouted, constables impotently held up their hands as the taxi dashed up one street and down another, taking corners on two wheels and threatening every lamppost with destruction.

At last, after half an hour's furious racing, they slowed up in a narrow thoroughfare and Smith poked his head out of the window.

"Are we nearly there?" he asked, breathlessly.

The chauffeur turned in his seat and shouted:

"Where do you want to go, sir?"

Some of China's Gains

WITH prudence and foresight far beyond the statesmanship of many nations less urgently in need of assistance in railroad building, China has settled down to a policy of self-help in that vital form of development, which speaks well for the future of the Chinese people and their empire. They are increasingly eager for railroad expansion, but they mean to own and control their railroads themselves for the safety of their country.

Foreign owners of railroad concessions are being bought out when they cannot be dispossessed by cancelling grants. Foreign stockholders in Chinese railroads are being induced to sell to Chinese capitalists, where that can be done. Concessions to foreigners are being cut down to the smallest possible proportions. The Chinese are taking care that when the vast empire is well covered with railroads the railway system of China shall be Chinese in every vital point.

They are even doing much of the most difficult engineering work on some new lines. Tunnels are driven under mountains, under the direction of Chinese engineers, and streams bridged. The steel for the bridges comes mostly from England, and many of the locomotives used are of American build, but Chinese workmen put them together, under the direction of Chinese engineers as far as the bridges are concerned.

There are more than 4,150 miles of railroad inoperation in China, and of that mileage the Chinese have 1,128 miles, and, in combination with British capital, 708 miles more. The Russians built 1,088 miles in Chinese territory when they counted upon making Manchuria a part of the Russian empire. The capital for the remaining roads came from Great Britain, Germany, France, Japan, Belgium and the United States—30 miles being the meager American share.

Of the railroads under construction in China the mileage being built by Chinese money alone is 422 miles. Chinese and British capital combined is building 80 miles and Chinese and Japanese money together is constructing 75 miles. All the rest of the railroad building in China amounts to about 1,000 miles. The mileage of roads projected but not actually begun is chiefly Chinese.

For a country so poor and so backward industrially and commercially, measured by American, British or German standards, this is a great beginning in railroad building. It foreshadows Chinese development of the vast transportation possibilities of China and corresponding Chinese gains in other fields of enterprise.

Meanwhile electric lighting plants, waterworks, telephonesy stem and many modern mills and factories are being built in Chinese cities. Some authorities go so far as to say that there is hardly a city in the Chinese empire which has not an electric lighting plant already or is making plans for one. The desire for waterworks is nearly as general, and many projects are being carried out. Modern works are in operation now in Shanghai, Hankow, Tien-tsin, Canton and Peking, all of them great centers of population.

Manufacturing establishments are in operation which turn out iron and steel, hardware, cotton cloth, cement, flour, paper, wool, machinery, leather and glass, all by modern methods and with modern equipment. There is a beginning in advanced industrial activity in nearly all of the more important and basic lines.

This material progress is more than matched by the remarkable gains of modern education in China. Six years ago, in the great province of Chihli, which includes the imperial capital of Peking, there were only about 8,000 pupils in the schools which were at all modern in the scope and nature of their work. Now there are about 250,000 in the same province, in better schools.

In Chihli province there is a really good university—at Tien-tsin—and a provincial college. There are also seventeen industrial schools, three normal schools, two medical colleges, forty-nine elementary normal schools, three schools of foreign languages, eight commercial schools, thirty "middle schools," 174 "upper primary" schools, 101 "mixed grade primary" schools, 8,534 primary schools, 131 girls' schools, and 174 half-day and night schools. In the remote Szechuan province there is a university which includes in its work such modern subjects as English, French, history, ethics, political economy, mathematics, chemistry, physics and natural history.

These are samples of Chinese gains and signs of the progress China is making in vitally important directions. Many columns might be filled with proofs that the awakening of China is real and far-reaching in its effects. Its promise is boundless.

Nervous Wrecks And Worn Out Women

Find Healthful Peace In Stuart's Calcium Wafers Because They Enrich the Blood.

Trial Package Free.

For tired, unstrung, nervous and worn out womanhood Stuart's Calcium Wafers act speedily, pleasantly and unlike medicine or cures.

They go into the stomach like food; are taken up by the blood and so enrich it that it stops decay, adds tone and vigor to the flesh and nerves and stimulates all human machinery to a fuller and better efficiency.

Men know little of the agonies women suffer from nerves and blood. The blood is life and when it is improverished it needs to be enriched or woman who is so intensely sympathetic suffers nervous breakdown and decline.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers contain Calcium Sulphide in great strength with other blood purifiers. They also contain alteratives and laxatives which relieve women of bowel and intestinal suffering so widely prevalent.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers are indorsed by thousands of women, who feel the need of a common sense, harmless, powerful vigor and blood builder. All these things Stuart's Calcium Wafers will do, and do so speedily as in many cases to be almost unbelievable.

Do not suffer in silence, but after reading this make up your mind to try just one box of these little invigorators so powerful yet so pleasingly presented to the system in the form of wafers. Go to your druggist and buy a box. Price 50c, or send us your name and address and we will send you a trial package by mail free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 422 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Want Bounty on Squirrels.

Spokane Herald.

Since the bounty on squirrels was stopped several years ago the little pests have greatly increased in numbers until the question of handling them has become of vital importance to the welfare of all growers of grain and vegetables.

Every farmer has to devote from five to fifteen days each year in fighting squirrels, and the annual cost of poison to each farmer averages $5.

During the operation of the former squirrel bounty law the animals became quite scarce in this section, for men often made wages in the spring, by a systematic campaign against the squirrels. The amount of damages caused each year in this county by squirrels runs into many thousands of dollars, causing a consequent decrease in the amount of grains, grasses and vegetables produced and an increase in the cost of production.

The Farmstead

QUESTIONS FOR ANSWER

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answer possible.

Will somebody kindly give me a remedy for mange. Our dog is afflicted with the disease.—H., Millerstown, Penn.

I hope somebody will tell me all about the planting, cultivation and harvesting of peanuts. I want to try to grow them in a small way.—C., Adrian, Mich.

APPLE SEEDS

C., Dahlonega, Ga.:—You can get apple seeds at any seed store. The deeper the ground is rich the better for the seeds. Sow in the fall, about an inch and a half deep, and make the rows about one foot apart. When you are ready to graft pull up the larger sprouts and let the others grow until the next fall. Be sure to have the ground rich. Sow in the fall, as they must freeze.—H., Millerstown, Pa.

ACID FOR WARTS

Someone at Tobinsport, Ind., wanted to know how to take warts off a calf. Wet the warts well with muriatic (hydrochloric) acid. Frequently they will burn out in a short time. Use four or five times a day. Do not get the acid on the healthy flesh.—W., Crosby, N. Dak.

FOR SPRAINS

For horses or other animals with sprains, get two ounces of oil of cedar. Wash the parts afflicted with soap and water, dry with cloth, then apply the oil—enough to wet the joint. Use three applications, one every other night. I have tested this remedy and know that it will give satisfaction.—P., Beaver Dam, Ky.

HARD SOAP

Somebody asked, through the Farmstead, how to make good hard soap. I have successfully used the following recipe for four years:

Measure out twelve quarts of rain water and put six quarts of this into a large iron kettle and put over the fire. When it comes to a boil put in five pounds of any kind of grease, from clean tallow to cracklings, and let this boil for a few minutes, until thoroughly warmed. Then add the contents of one box of potash (concentrated lye.) Have previously dissolved in one quart of the water already measured four ounces each of borax and sal soda. When the soap has boiled until it ropes from the paddle—usually half an hour—stir in the borax and soda. Stir well, and gradually stir in the remaining five quarts of rainwater. Then pour the soap into any vessel, or mold, and when cold cut into chunks or bars and allow to become thoroughly dry in the air. A large amount may be made at one time, using more lye and grease, according to the above proportions.—Mrs. C., Bristolville, Ohio.

THE SWAPPERS

Silas wasn't quite sure that Jedediah's old horse was quite up in value to his cow, so he demurred.

"Wa-all I dunno', Jed'diah," he said, scratching his head dubiously. "That there old caow o' mine hez her good pints."

"Sure she has, Si," returned Jedediah, "but I calciate ye gotta agree that a caow's to be jedged not by her pints, but her quarts."—Harper's Weekly.

SMALL BROILERS

One of the growing industries is the production of small broilers weighing less than a pound, usually less than three-fourths of a pound. In hotels in the large cities there is a heavy demand for such birds, especially very early in the spring. As high as 80 cents have been paid for these broilers, though they are not as large as a pigeon. One farmer living in New Jersey has sold over 5,000 this spring, and the average price has been a little better than 70 cents each.

The chicks should not be fed for the first day. On the second day they may be given a few broken crackers, softened in water and a little bird seed or prepared chick feed. After that a liberal amount of dry cracked feeds and small grains are fed and occasionally the addition of a little meat meal should be added if the birds do not have the freedom of a sufficiently large run where they can find an abundance of insects.

When six or eight weeks of age they are ready to ship. Birds can be raised to this age with a very small outlay and if the reader lives near a large center he can find this a profitable business. The birds are generally dressed and shipped direct to the large hotels and cafes.

SCALY LEGS

J. J. Vernon of the New Mexico station thinks that the first thing to be done in the treatment of scaly legs is to remove as many of the scales as possible, so that the medicine can come in contact with the mites causing the trouble. The legs should be soaked in soap water till the scales are so soft that they can be removed with but little difficulty. Then dry thoroughly and treat with the following mixture: Balsam of Peru, two drachms; vaseline, one ounce. Mix well and apply as frequently as it is necessary to keep the affected parts covered with the mixture. The infection yields readily to treatment if the scales are properly removed at the start. Treatments which do not remove the scales are of little avail.

LICE AND MITES

The best time of year to fight lice and mites is in the spring. They are not so numerous then, and do not multiply as rapidly as they do later in the season. The old nests and roosts should be removed and burned to destroy all the stock which may hide out of the reach of remedies. After this is done the walls should be washed with hot water and concentrated lye. As soon as thoroughly dry they should be sprayed with kerosene emulsion, coal tar disinfectant or crude carbolic acid solution. Late in the evening a pound of sulphur should be burned in each house and the walls and roosts covered with a very thin whitewash. In two weeks sulphur should again be burned in the house, and the roosts painted with crude oil, being sure that every crack is filled. If this method is followed a third attention will rarely be necessary.

LIME SULPHUR SPRAYS

It is a well-known fact that Bordeaux mixture when applied as a spray to apples, especially the Ben Davis and Jonathan, russets them.

Apple growers have been driven to seek a less caustic fungicide. The result has been the development of various lime sulphur preparations.

Professor W. M. Scott, of the department of agriculture, says that lime-sulphur wash used in the dormant season will control San Jose scale and other scale insects. It has been known for years that the same spray applied to peach trees in the early spring two or three weeks before they bloom would prevent peach leaf curl, and it is now a common practice to spray for scale and leaf curl at the same time, using the lime sulphur wash. The lime-sulphur solution now rapidly coming into use as a summer spray for apples is only a modification of the old lime-sulphur wash.

There are two kinds of lime-sulphur spray—homemade and commercial solutions.

Homemade Lime-sulphur Solution—Concentrated lime sulphur solution to be diluted and used as a summer spray on apples may be prepared as follows: Boil 16 pounds of sulphur and eight pounds of lime with about 10 gallons of water for 45 to 60 minutes, finishing with eight gallons of concentrated solution. Then strain and dilute it with water to make 200 gallons of spray. This makes four pounds of sulphur in each 50 gallons of spray, which, in experiments, has proved to be about the right strength for summer spraying of apples. It may be made in large quantities by using 100 pounds of sulphur and 50 pounds of lime and boiling them together for 45 to 60 minutes, using eonugh water to finish with 50 gallons of concentrated solution. The boiling may be done in a kettle over a fire or in a barrel or other tank with steam. A 75 gallon feed cooker is perhaps the most satisfactory equipment. In diluting for summer spraying two gallons of this solution should be used in 50 gallons of water. Used at this strength in our experiments it controlled apple scab, leaf spot and cedar rust fully as well as Bordeaux mixture, without seriously injuring the fruit or foliage.

Commercial Lime-sulphur Solution—A number of manufacturers are now placing on the market concentrated lime-sulphur solutions to be used as a fungicide and an insecticide. Most of these preparations test 30 degrees on the Baume hydrometer and contain in solution about two and one-half to two and three-fourths pounds of sulphur to each gallon. They are practically the same as the homemade solution, but are a little more concentrated, and therefore require more dilution. A strength of one and one-half gallons of the solution to 50 gallons of water gives about four pounds of sulphur in each 50 gallons of spray and produces the same results as the homemade solution diluted to contain the same amount of sulphur.

SELECTING HENS

There are a few simple rules that all can apply in selecting hens and pullets for egg production. First of all, every one who keeps poultry, and especially farmers, should select one single variety that pleases him best and continue to breed it in its purity, never mixing the blood of any other variety with the flock. When a change is made, which is seldom if ever required where a good variety is kept, it should be complete, and no cross mating of several varieties should be indulged in.

In selecting hens for laying, says a writer in the Country Gentleman, it is possible to pick out those that are one and two years old that will continue to lay well the second and third year. Shape and size for the variety must be considered, and, above all, the hens should be well proportioned. They should have plenty of room in front for gizzard and equal size back of the thighs where the food will be assimilated and eggs made from the food. This same principle, and, in fact, all the following suggestions should be applied to pullets, judging them according to age as well as the other comparisons. The size of comb and brilliancy of eye as indicating perfect health are the most important features in selecting the laying hens. Activity is an evidence of good health and determination to find and select the proper food from which to make the eggs. Hens that are lazy and prefer to stand around on one leg and sun themselves continually rather than to hunt for food usually have bad shaped heads, are overfat in the abdomen and scarcely active enough to keep their blood in circulation sufficient to warm their bodies. Such hens lay few eggs.

Numerous methods have been suggested for selecting laying hens according to the width of the pelvic bones. It is declared that great width in the spread of the points of the pelvic bones indicates great laying capacity. Hens wide in abdominal formation will naturally have greater width of pelvic bones than will hens that are narrow chested, narrow between the thighs and narrow about the abdomen. It is not the width of the pelvic bones alone that makes them prolific egg producers, but it is the general body formation, including width between the thighs and greater width across the abdomen. Narrow pelvic bones, or bones that almost touch at the point are usually found in hens that lack constitution, activity and breadth or width of body formation.

Hens and pullets that have full round, plump breast formation, with large-sized crops, are apt to be good feeders. If there is good width between the thighs, this indicates plenty of room for the internal organs to do their natural work, and from such well-formed organs many eggs are apt to come. Length and depth of abdomen, where no unusual amount of fat exists, indicate activity in the egg-producing organs, and hens or pullets possessing this makeup may be safely selected with more than average certainty of their producing a profitable number of eggs.

As few cocks as possible should be kept about the farm. Only enough to mate with the breeding stock will be needed. A host of cockerels eat a great deal of grain and produce no profit. The very best of all produced during the year should be selected to be kept on the farm; the remainder, including the yeardlings and 2-year-olds and any that are older, should be fattened and sent to market, and with them should be sold all the hens and pullets that lack proper body formation and vitality. Vitality may generally be discovered through the alertness of the fowl. Fowls that are active are usually healthy and vigorous.

There are many waste products about the farm that can be turned into market eggs and poultry. If a cutting machine is kept, small vegetables, vegetable tops, beets, turnips and little potatoes not used on the table can be cut into small pieces, cooked thoroughly and mixed with bran and middlings until all the moisture is taken up with the meal. This is profitable as an egg-producing food for hens, and is not expensive. Small particles of beans, peas and refuse from the kitchen may all be boiled until soft, dried off with bran and fed to the poultry. Sour milk, sour buttermilk or milk of any kind that is not needed for other purposes, can be heated to about 140 degrees, never boiled, thoroughly stirred and used to moisten meal for making mash for poultry. Cooked vegetables of any kind mashed up fine, dried off with bran and mixed into a mash that has been made from the surplus milk and all fed to the fowls, makes a good laying ration. No sloppy food should ever be fed to poultry.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY

Yes, elegant Free Homesteads adjoining valuable land, from which very fine bananas are now being sold, can still be had in Mexico. You need not go to Mexico, but must have five acres of bananas planted within five years. Address The Jantha Plantation Co., Block 594, Pittsburg, Pa.; they will plant and care for your bananas on shares, so you should make a thousand dollars a year. Bananas begin bearing in about 15 months, bringing the quickest returns of any fruit growing. The climate is delightful and the health conditions good. Should any reader desire to procure a Homestead, apply immediately.

LABOR ONE OF FARMER'S DIFFICULT PERPLEXITIES

The labor question presents one of the most difficult problems in the management of a farm. Labor, properly employed, should produce returns in excess of its cost. The value of a good farm manager lies quite as much in his ability to so select and direct labor to yield a profit as it does in his ability to drive a good bargain or sell his crops well. The only reason for employing labor is to increase the product and consequent profit.

The adjustment of labor so as to provide constant employment throughout the year is one of the difficulties of the problem. Where a single line of farming is followed, as in grain raising, labor is in strong demand only at certain seasons of the year, resulting in high wages at this time. Rotation of crops, combined with stock-raising or other specialties, distributes the demand for labor over the year, resulting in more constant employment of the labor of the farmer and his family and in a more uniform wage rate for labor that must be hired. The farm manager who can so arrange his system of farming that hired labor will be needed when it can be cheaply employed and dispensed with when in strong demand should have no difficulty in securing a profit from the employment of labor.

Horse labor as well as man labor should be charged against the enterprise for which it is used. The rate at which it should be charged may be ascertained by adding the cost of feed, shoeing and labor, cost of care, interest on the money invested and depreciation, dividing the sum by the number of hours worked during the year by each horse. It is easily possible to keep more horses than the labor of the farm requires, resulting in an item of loss to the farm. With horse labor also it is important that the farm operations be so arranged that a minimum amount of work will be uniformly in demand throughout the year.

Many farmers barely make farm wages for themselves after paying interest on the capital invested. Whether wages for labor are high or low makes little difference with the farm labor problem. Unless the manager is able to use the labor employed to as good or better advantage than his competitors there will be but little profit in employing it.

Making a Locomotive.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Dr. Hiram C. Cortlandt, the well-known theologian, of Des Moines, said in a recent address: "Thomas A. Edison tells us that he thinks the soul is not immortal; but, after all, what does this great wizard know about souls? His forte is electricity and machinery, and when he talks of souls he reminds me irresistibly of the young lady who visited the Baldwin locomotive works and then told how a locomotive is made. 'You pour,' she said, 'a lot of sand into a lot of boxes, and throw old stove lids and things into a furnace, and then you empty the molten stream into a hole in the sand and everybody yells and swears. Then you pour it out, let it cool and pound it, and then you put in it a thing that bores holes in it. Then you screw it together, and paint it, and put steam in it, and it goes splendidly; and they take it to a drafting room and make a blue print of it. But one thing I forgot!—they have to make a boiler. One man gets inside and one gets outside and they pound frightfully; and then they tie it to the other thing, and you ought to see it go!'"

COFFEE CONGESTION

Causes a Variety of Ails.

A happy old lady in Wisconsin says: "During the time I was a coffee drinker I was subject to sick headaches, sometimes lasting 2 or 3 days, totally unfitting me for anything.

To this affliction was added, some years ago, a trouble with my heart that was very painful, accompanied by a smothering sensation and faintness.

Dyspepsia, also, came to make life harder to bear. I took all sorts of patent medicines but none of them helped me for any length of time.

"The doctors frequently told me that coffee was not good for me; but without coffee I felt as if I had no breakfast. I finally decided about 2 years ago to abandon the use of coffee entirely, and as I had read a great deal about Postum I concluded to try that for a breakfast beverage.

"I liked the taste of it and was particularly pleased to notice that it did not 'come up' as coffee used to. The bad spells with my heart grew less and less frequent, and finally ceased altogether, and I have not had an attack of sick headache for more than a year. My digestion is good, too, and I am thankful that I am once more a healthy woman. I know my wonderful restoration to health came from quitting coffee and using Postum." Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is this. Coffee has a direct action on the liver with some people, and causes partial congestion of that organ preventing the natural outlet of the secretions. Then may follow biliousness, sallow skin, headaches, constipation and finally a change of the blood corpuscles and nervous prostration.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

HEN MAY YET LAY PEPPERMINT EGGS

Uncle Sam Tells Farmers How to Raise and Distill Perfumery.

Washington, April 10.—The American farmer soon will shed real fragrance wherever he goes, if he follows the latest official bulletin of advice from his Uncle Sam and goes into the production of home-made perfumery. At no cost at all he will be able to sprinkle lavender and peppermint all over the barnyard, and the hens may have a chance to lay eggs with separate and distinct odors, such as sassafras, bergamot, ginger, juniper and mint.

Mint-flavored eggs will be especially handy in mixing julips and brandy smashes and the shells can be ground up for use in the apothecary shops, thus breaking the awful power of the drug trust. Seriously, though, says the secretary of agriculture in Bulletin No. 195 of the bureau of plant industry, there is no reason why the making of perfumery should not be added as a profitable side line to farming. Oil of neroli petals now sells at from $50 to $75 a pound, and even the humble but industrious tansy blossom is worth $2.50 a pound when tightly squeezed in the proper manner.

One thing the farmer should remember, namely, the chemical formula for oil of wintergreen. It will help him in his business. It runs as follows:

C14 H18 O8 plus H 2 O equals C6 H4 (O H) COOCH3 plus C6 H 12 O6 Gaultherin. Methyl salicylate. Glucose.

A few formula like that studied and committed to memory will keep the farmer out of mischief during the long winter nights when otherwise he might be reading foolish story books or whittling shoe pegs with a jackknife. The formula for oil of bitter almonds, which also may be got out of rural peach, apricot and prune pits, is equally brief and interesting, to wit:

C20 H27 N O11 plus 2 H 2 O equals H C N plus C6 H 5 C H O plus C6 H12 O6 Amygdalin, cyanic acid. Benzaldehyde. Glucose. Hydro-

The bulletin contains full directions for preparing the land, the trees plants, flowers, grass and beds; also describes the apparatus used, and is a complete guide on the subject.

Few Climate Certainties

EVERY year's weather, if closely watched the world over, is like to furnish evidence that little is certain in climate. Broad laws work without fail nine times out of ten or ninety-nine out of a hundred, but once in a long while they grow uncertain in their effects with a remarkably wide range. In lesser details the records show that almost anything may happen.

In northern Ohio, for example, it seems hard to believe that three winters in succession, about the end of the eighteenth century, were so mild that early settlers in the western reserve, unacquainted with the climate of the lake region, were much deceived. They thought they had moved from New England to a part of the country where winters were extremely short and open.

Pinks blossomed in February in the dooryards of the pioneers. Their cattle had little need of food other than that which they could find in the woods and clearings all through these winters, and sheds or barns were not necessary for live stock. Spring came wonderfully early. Farm planting was done in March and it was not a mistake.

There is no sound reason why such winters may not come again. Man's outlook upon the changes and ways of nature is very short. Human records are as nothing measured by the age of the earth. The fact that a certain climatic condition does not exist in a century is no proof that it will not be experienced in the next hundred years.

A remarkable illustration of this general truth is furnished by the weather in Syria during the winter just ended. In a land of semi-tropical fruits wher oranges, grapes like those of California and Spain, olives and pomegranates flourish and snow is a rare and brief sight, roofs were broken in by masses of snow piled on them, and men, women and children froze to death in houses which had many windows and little or no provision for artificial heat. Wild beasts were driven into the outskirts of large cities in their desperate search for food.

In January and February and even in the last half of December the cold was intense in northern Syria. In Aleppo and the vicinity of that city the temperature fell at times to zero. Snow fell repeatedly and did not melt as it almost always does. By the end of the first week of February it was two feet deep on the plains.

In that region it is not customary to provide food for cattle and sheep in winter, since the season is a time of rains and abundant pasturage. Consequently the extreme cold and the deep snow have killed 50 per cent to 75 per cent of the live stock. Wood doubled in price in Aleppo and charcoal, more suitable to the primitive and toylike heating apparatus used where anything of the kind is employed in dwellings, rose in Aleppo to from five to seven times its usual market value.

These weather conditions kept 95 per cent of the shops and stores in the cities closed for three weeks at a stretch and industry virtually came to a standstill. Hyenas and jackals prowled about Aleppo, a city of 200,000 inhabitants, and bears and wolves ravaged the starving flocks in the immediate vicinity.

Early in March even more astonishing weather struck Jerusalem. In that city, where snow is almost unknown, it fell for nearly a week. The streets were buried several feet deep and the railroad from Jerusalem to Jaffa, on the Mediterranean Sea, was completely blockaded. Improvised sleds and skis were used by European residents and visitors on the slopes of the Mount of Olives. Such sport was never seen in Jerusalem before.

Yet in Europe the same winter was in no way abnormal and in parts of America it was much milder than usual. The conditions recorded in Syria and Palestine may not be experienced again in a hundred years. What has happened was one more demonstration of the fact that no hard and fast rule can be laid down that through a long period will fit the vagaries of the weather.

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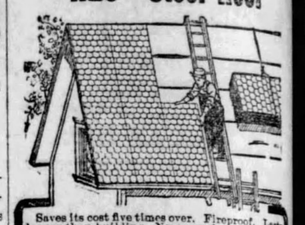

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are easy to lay. Just hammer and nails. No soldering. No tarring. Comes in stamped sheets of finest Bessemer Steel, 6 to 12 feet long, width 18 inches, either painted or galvanized.

Buy at factory-to-user prices. We pay the freight. We are largest makers of iron and steel roofing. Ask about our $10,000 Guarantee Bond Against Lightning. Write today for our new Free Money Saving Catalog 475. Send us the dimensions of your building.

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Many make $1000 a year profit from 10 acres. Some make as high as $1000 per acre. Abundant rainfall—convenient markets. No blizzards. Write for our Club Plan—it tells how to get your farm free.

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Attention, Housekeepers!

Send for our illustrated catalogue of labor saving kitchen devices, and learn how to get the "New Perfect Egg Separator," free. Write now.

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12 POST CARDS FREE

We will send you 12 of the prettiest post cards you ever saw if you will cut this advertisement out and send it to us with 4c to pay postage and mailing and say that you will show them to 6 of your friends. D 128 New Ideas Card Co., 214 S. 13th St., Phila., Pa.

Make Your Own Ink Send us 20c and we will send you material and directions for making 1 quart of the best Blue Black Ink. No trouble to make. Money and postage returned if not satisfactory. Sample free to Schools and Institutions. DORE MFG. CO., 4 N. Fifth St., Phila. Pa.

LOVELY BOOKLET FREE

Will send a beautifully colored gold embossed booklet and samples of lovely cards if you will send 4c in stamps for postage. A. Porter, 10 Clinton St., Chicago, Dept. 115.

AUTOPLOW IS GIVEN A TEST

Invention Run by Gasoline May Save Farmers Money.

Coffeyville, Kan., Feb. 28.—W. L. Hackney, vice president of the Hackney Manufacturing Co., of St. Paul, Minn., is in Coffeyville making a test of a farm machine which now seems to give promise of revolutionizing the farm industry as, perhaps, no other machine has done that has been gotten out since the first McCormick reaping machine was invented. This new machine is called the "autoplow" and the test given last Saturday just south of South Coffeyville was its first test.

The machine is the first complete one built, and the reason the test is being made in southern Kansas, instead of in Minnesota, is due to the fact that the ground in Minnesota is frozen. As soon as the test is made Thursday the machine will be reshipped to St. Paul.

The machine runs on three wheels, two large ones in front and one to the rear. The fore part of the machine very much resembles an automobile. The particular style has three-14-inch plows attached, and the entire machine weighs 3,500 pounds. It has two speeds, one at the rate of 2½ miles per hour when used for plowing and another speed of 7 miles an hour when doing road work.

Mr. Hackney says: "Farmers will be able to plow 14 acres daily with the 35-horse power autoplow, and the only cost will be the wage of one man and 10 gallons of gasoline, which will not total more than $3. The distinct feature of the machine is this. It has the plow attached directly under the frame and the plow. This way of attaching the plows holds the frame of the plow to the ground, and thus enables us to make the plow complete, comparatively very light. There is a pulley attached to the side of the plow, so that the farmer in addition to coupling on to several wagonloads of grain, can, by means of a belt, very easily attach to a wood saw, a pump, a feed mill; in fact its power can be utilized in innumerable ways.

Indians in Maine Legislature.

Red Man.

There are two Indian representatives in the Maine legislature, who represent the Indians of that state. They are assigned seats in the rear of the chamber, but have no vote in the proceedings.

They are selected by their tribesmen because of their prominence, and their purpose in the legislature is to give the Indians' side when various matters pertaining to their constituents' welfare are under discussion.

These Indians have had recognized representatives for years, who are treated with courtesy and considered by the other members, and in matters affecting the Indians do much good. The two representatives in office at present are Lola Coly, who lives on Indian Island in Oldtown and represents the Penobscot tribe, and Lewy Mitchell, who represents the Passamaquoddy tribe.

The Speech.

My Uncle Jim looks surly.
His smile was once so bright!
He gets up very early
And toils till late at night.
O'er hills of paper streaming
Are rivulets of ink,
His lofty brow is steaming
As he sits down to think.
The lexicon is near him
With other books immense,
A crowd will flock to hear him
With eagerness intense.
He has a way that's winning
In all sorts of debate.
He says a good beginning
Is of importance great.
Upon the page he scatters
His words with might and main
Then tears the sheet to tatters
And starts to write again.
'Twill be a triumph pleasant
When forth that speech is sent
But all he has at present
Is "Mr. President!"

—Washington Star.

BLADE PATTERNS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, O.

3696 — Ladies' Combination — Corset covers and drawers are given in this suit and it is also possible to join the seams of the drawers to form a short petticoat instead. There is very little fullness to the corset cover and the circular curve of the drawers causes them to fit snugly around the hips. Cambric, muslin, batiste, etc., are suitable fabrics. The pattern (3696) is cut in sizes 32 to 46 inches, bust measure. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 36-material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

2952 — Childs' Sacque Apron — This apron is by far the best for really protecting the dress; it may even take the place of the dress itself. The materials which are most commonly employed for aprons are gingham, calico and cambric, but there are many other pretty wash fabrics which can be utilized. If desired the neck of the apron can be cut out in round or square outline and trimmed with flat insertion. The pattern 2952 is cut in sizes 2 to 12 years. Medium size requires 3¼ yards of 27 inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

5251—Girls' Dress—This dress has a separate waist or guimpe and the balance of the dress is of contrasting material. In this way it is possible to have several waists and one outer portion of plaid or stripe woolen goods which can be worn with the various guimpes. The little bib has straps to match, which continue over the shoulders to the belt in the back. The pattern (5251) is cut in sizes 3 to 11 years. Medium size requires 1¾ yards of 36-inch plaid and 1¾ yards of 24-inch material for the waist. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

5154—Ladies' Dressing Sacque — For a simple garment this style is excellent. It has a square yoke in front and back and below this the material is gathered. The finish of the neck is round and the sleeves may be either long or of elbow length. Cashmere, lawn, crepe and the like are suitable fabrics. The pattern 5154 is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3¾ yards of 27-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

5173—Boys' Suit—This little suit has a jacket or smock in the real peasant style. It is slipped on over the head, there being only a shallow opening at the neck. The suit is provided with trousers made with a fly. Pique, duck, linen, serge, poplin and the like ahe used in making these suits and sometimes a contrasting braid makes an effective trimming. The pattern 5173 is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size requires 3¾ yards of 27-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

5118 — A Plain Shirt Waist — This waist is made in peasant style; that is, the sleeve is cut in one with the front and back of the waist, without any seam at the shoulder. An underarm gore removes all superfluous fullness. This style is excellent for flannel, challis, silk and other good materials. The pattern 5118 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

4640—Ladies' Semi-Princess Dress—The long princess panel which forms the front of this dress is one of the most becoming of modern dress effects. The small yoke may be used or omitted and the sleeves made long or of elbow length according to taste. The skirt of this dress has seven gores, an excellent number for average width material. Serge, cashmere, cotton marquisette, linen, pongee, or gingham will be found appropriate materials. The pattern 4640 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 7⅛ yards of 36-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

5294—Ladies' Combination—This combination consists of corset cover and open drawers. The corset cover is plain in the back and has a small yoke in front. It is slightly gathered at the waist. The drawers have a yoke and circular leg sections. Cambric, batiste, muslin and longcloth are suitable materials and may be trimmed with lace or embroidery. The pattern 5294 is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2⅞ yards of 36-inch material, with 6½ yards of edging, 4 of beading and 8¼ of ribbon. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

5190—Childs' Dress—This novel little frock has a yoke sharply pointed in front and rounding in the back. The lower portion of the dress is arranged in three box pleats in front and in four in the back. Such dresses are made of cambric, lawn, batiste, gingham, organdie and other wash fabrics. The pattern (5190) is cut in sizes 1, 2 and 3 years. Medium size requires 2⅝ yards of 27-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

4177—Girls' Two-Piece Dress — This is an uncommon model, the front and back pleated or tucked half way down, the neck cut out in square outline. The only seam is at the shoulder, buttons being placed at the

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Wanted A man or woman to act as our information reporter. All or spare time. No experience necessary. $50 to $300 per month. Nothing to sell. Send stamp for particulars. Sales Ass'n., 653 Association Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Men wanted for government positions; average salary $1,100. Send postal for list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. J-32, Rochester, N. Y.

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TEXAS SCHOOL LANDS. Over 1,000,000 acres for sale by the state; you can buy 640 acres at $2 an acre; pay $32 cash and balance after 40 years; fine farming and fruit land, and healthy climate. For further information send 6c postage. Investor Pub. Co., Dept. C, San Antonio, Texas.

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Complete Equipment Included.
26 head high grade Jersey cattle, 4 horses and a fine set of farming machinery thrown in free with this splendid farm; rich loam fields, spring watered pasture, 800 cords wood and $1,000 worth standing timber, good fruit orchard, 300 sugar maples; 10-room house, telephone, big barn, silo, never failing spring water, near neighbors, schools, mail delivered; complete information and traveling directions to see this and two 275 acre farms with everything included, page 119, Strout's Farm Catalogue 34, which gives reliable information regarding railroads, schools, climate, soils, crops raised, markets, etc., just out, copy free. Station 105, E. A. Strout, Union Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS Union Soldiers who homesteaded some land, but less than 160 acres before June 23, 1874, are entitled to additional rights even though entry was relinquished or abandoned. If soldier is dead, widow or heirs have like rights.
I Pay Spot Cash for These Claims.
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WANTED—To purchase standing timber within 150 miles of Toledo. David Lumber Co., 627 Ohio Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

Bid Me Good-by.

Bid me good-by. No sweeter salutation
Can friendship claim;
Nor yet can any language, any nation,
A' sweeter frame.

It is not final, it forebodes no sorrow,
As some declare,
Who, born to fretting, are so prone to borrow
Tomorrow's share.

Good-by is but a prayer, a benediction
From lips sincere;
And breathed by thine it brings a sweet conviction
That God will hear.

Good-by, yes, God be with you, prayer and blessing
In simplest phrase;
Alike our need, and His dear care confessing
In all our ways.

However rare or frequent be our meeting,
However nigh
The last, long parting or the endless greeting,
Bid me good-by.

—Unknown.

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QUESTION BUREAU

RULES—1. Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor to tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers we will reply in print, but never by mail.

COLUMBUS DAY

Will you please tell me on what date Columbus' birthday is celebrated by some of the states in the union?—W. J. W., Rittman, W. Va.

Some of the states of the United States set aside October 12 as a legal holiday. However, this is not the birthday of Columbus, but is the anniversary of his discovery of America. The date of his birth is doubtful, but the year is probably 1446.

RULERS OF ENGLAND

Please give a list of the different royal houses of England and how long each was in power. Also give the names of the rulers of each.—J. A. B., Kokomo, Ind.

The rulers of England, from William the Conqueror to the present monarch, are as follows: The Norman kings are William the Conqueror, 1066 to 1087; George I., 1714 to 1727; George II., 1727 to 1135; Stephen, 1135 to 1154.

The Plantagenet kings are Henry II., 1154 to 1189; Richard I., 1189 to 1199; John, 1199 to 1216; Henry III., 1216 to 1272; Edward I., 1272 to 1307; Edward II., 1307 to 1327; Edward III., 1327 to 1377, and Richard II., 1377 to 1399.

The Lancaster kings are Henry IV., 1399 to 1413; Henry V., 1413 to 1422; and Henry VI., 1422 to 1461.

Edward IV., 1461 to 1483; Edward V., 1483, and Richard III., 1483 to 1485, are the York kings.

The House of Tudor began with Henry VII., and is as follows: Henry VII., 1485 to 1509; Henry VIII., 1509 to 1547; Edward VI., 1547 to 1553; Mary I., 1553 to 1558, and Elizabeth, 1558 to 1603.

Then came the Stuarts with James I., 1603 to 1625, and Charles I., 1625 to 1649.

The commonwealth had two lord protectors in Oliver Cromwell, 1653 to 1658, and Richard Cromwell from 1658 to 1659.

The house of Stuart was then restored with Charles II., 1660 to 1685; James II., 1685 to 1688; William III. and Mary II., 1689 to 1702, though Mary died in 1694; and Annie, 1702 to 1714.

The house of Hanover next came to power with the following rulers: George I., 1714 to 1727; George II., 1727 to 1760; George III., 1760 to 1820; George IV., 1820 to 1830; William IV., 1830 to 1837, and Victoria, 1837 to 1901.

The present house is that of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, with Edward VII. and George V., the latter being now on the throne.

THE DEAD SEA

I would like to have you please give me a description of the Dead Sea.—B. P., Valley Fork, W. Va.

The Dead Sea is southeast of Palestine. It is about 40 miles long, with an average breadth of nine miles. The depth of the Dead Sea varies considerably. Soundings in the north have given about 220 fathoms. This depth, however, gradually lessens towards the south extremity, where the water is shallow. The surface, which is lower than that of any water known, is 1,312 feet below the level of the Mediterranean sea. The shape is that of an elongated oval, interrupted by a promontory, which projects into it from the southeast. The Dead Sea is fed by the Jordan from the north and by many other streams. It has no apparent outlet, its superfluous water being supposed to be entirely carried off by evaporation. Along the east and west borders of the Dead Sea are lines of bold and in some places perpendicular cliffs, rising in places to an elevation of upward of 1,000 feet on the east and 2,000 on the west. These cliffs are chiefly composed of limestone, and are destitute of vegetation save on the east side, where there are ravines traversed by fresh-water springs. The north shores of the lake form an extensive and desolate muddy flat, marked by the blackened trunks and branches of trees strewn about and encrusted with salt, as everything is that is exposed to the spray of the Dead Sea. The south shore is low, level and marshy, and desolate and dreary in the highest degree; the air is choking, and no living thing is to be seen. On this shore is the remarkable mass of rock called Usdum (Sodom). It is a narrow, rugged ridge of hills, extending five miles northwest and consisting of rock salt. Large blocks have been broken off from this hill, and lie strewn in all directions along the shore, adding to the dreary and death like aspect. To the north of Usdum, and at no great distance, is the supposed site of ancient Sodom. Although the hills surrounding the Dead Sea are composed principally of stratified rock, yet igneous rocks are also seen; there are also quantities of post-tertiary lava, pumice-stone, warm springs, sulphur and volcanic slag, clearly proving the presence here of volcanic agencies at some period. The neighborhood of the Dead Sea is frequently visited by earthquakes, on which occasions it has been observed that this lake casts up to its surface large masses of asphaltum, of which substance the caps, crosses and other ornaments that are made and sold to pilgrims at Jerusalem chiefly consist. The long-entertained belief that the exhalations from this lake were fatal, is not founded upon fact; birds have been seen flying and even sitting upon its surface. Within the thickets of tamarish and oleander, which here and there may be seen upon its brink, the birds sing as sweetly as in the more highly favored quarters. A curious plant grows on the borders of the Dead Sea, which yields fruit called the apple of Sodom, beautiful on the outside, but bitter to the taste, and, when mature, filled with filter and dust. The water of the Dead Sea is characterized by the presence of a large quantity of magnesia and soda salts. Its specific gravity ranges from 1.1172 to 1.227 (pure water being 1.000), and contains about eight times more salt than that of the ocean.

THE DOMINICAL LETTER

Please give an explanation of the dominical letter. What is the letter for this year?—L. M. M., Holmesville, Miss.

The dominical letter is one of the first seven letters of the alphabet used in calendars to designate the Sundays throughout the year. These seven letters are employed to show on what days of the week the days of the month fall throughout the year. The letter standing for Sunday is printed as a capital, the others are smaller. Since a common Julian year contains 365 days, if this number is divided by seven there will remain one day. If there had been no remainder it is plain that the ordinary year would constantly begin on the same day of the week; but since one day remains you can see the year must begin and end on the same day of the week, the next year beginning on the following day. When January begins on Sunday A is the dominical letter for that year. then, as the next year begins on Monday, Sunday will fall on the seventh day and G will be the dominical letter for that year. If all the years were common ones, in the course of seven years the same days of the week and dominical letters would return to the same days of the month. But there are leap years which interrupt the order of dominical letters. If the leap year begins on Sunday, it will end on Monday, and as the year will begin on Tuesday, the first Sunday thereafter must fall on January 6, to which is annexed the sixth letter, F, and not G, as in common years. The series cannot return to its first state until after four times seven, or 28 years; and then the same days of the month return in order to the same days of the week as before.

THE GARDEN OF THE GODS

I would like to have you give a short description of the Garden of the Gods.—B. D., Vinton, O.

The Garden of the Gods is a small region in Colorado, near the Colorado Springs. Some of the most striking effects of erosion that are ever found in the world are seen in this region. It is an area of about 500 acres, in which are strangely sculptured sandstone rocks, red and white, forms of grotesque magnificence—columns, "cathedral spires" and giant figures sometimes appearing almost as if made in human likeness. To many of these shapes have been given distinctive names suggested by their various formations. The road into the garden enters through a huge "Gateway" of red rock masses more than 300 feet in height.

NATURALIZATION LAWS

Please publish the naturalization laws of the United States in the Question Bureau.—W. W. C., Tekonsha, Mich.

The alien must declare upon oath before a circuit or district court of the United States or a district or supreme court of the territories, or a court of record of any state having common law jurisdiction and a seal and clerk of which he is a resident, two years at least prior to his admission, that it is, bona fide, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince or state, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

At the time of his application for admission, which must not be less than two or more than seven years after such declaration or intention, he shall make and file a petition in writing, signed by himself (and duly verified by the affidavits of two credible witnesses who are citizens of the United States, and who shall state that they have personally known him to be a resident of the United States at least five years continuously, and of the state or district at least one year previously), in one of the courts above specified, that it is his intention to become a citizen and reside permanently in the United States, that he is not a disbeliever in organized government or a believer in polygamy, and that he absolutely and forever renounces all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign country of which he may at the time of filing his petition be a citizen or subject.

He shall, before his final admission to citizenship, declare on oath in open court that he will support the constitution of the United States and that he absolutely and entirely renounces all foreign allegiance. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that immediately preceding the date of his application he has resided continuously within the United States five years at least, and within the state or territory where such court is held one year at least, and that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same, he may be admitted to citizenship. If the applicant has born any hereditary title or order of nobility he must make an express renunciation of the same. No person who believes or is affiliated with any organization teaching opposition to organized government or who advocates or teaches the duty of unlawfully assaulting any officer of any organized government because of his official character, shall be naturalized. No alien shall be naturalized who cannot speak the English language. An alien soldier of the United States army of good character may be admitted to citizenship on one year's previous residence.

An alien minor may take out his first papers on attaining the age of 18 years, but he can only become a citizen after having his first papers at least two years, and having resided within the United States at least five years, and later having attained the age of 21 years.

The children of persons who have been duly naturalized, being under the age of 21 years at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens thereof.

The children of persons who now are or have been citiezns of the United States are, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, considered as citizens thereof.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY

Will you give what information you can concerning the naval academy at Annapolis and how one may enter the academy?—C. C. B., Marion, Ind.

The students of the naval academy are called midshipmen. Two midshipmen are allowed for each senator, representative and delegate in congress, two for the district of Columbus and five each year from the United States at large are made by the president. One midshipman is allowed from Porto Rico, who must be a native of that island. The appointment is made by the president on the recommendation of the governor of Porto Rico. The congressional appointments are equitably distributed so that as soon as practicable each senator, representative and delegate in congress may appoint one midshipman each congress. The course for midshipmen is six years—four years at the academy, when the succeeding appointment is made, and two years at sea, at the expiration of which time the examination for graduation takes place. Midshipmen who pass the examination for final graduation are appointed to fill vacancies in the lower grade of this line of the navy, in the order of merit as determined by the academic board of the naval academy. The act of June 29, 1906, prescribes that the secretary of the navy, as soon as possible after June 1 of each year preceding the graduation of midshipmen in the succeeding year, notify in writing each senator, representative and delegate in congress of any vacancy that will exist at the naval academy because of such graduation, and which he shall be entitled to fill by nomination of a candidate and one or more alternates therefor. The nomination of a candidate and alternates to fill said vacancy shall be made upon the recommendation of the senators, representative or delegate, if such recommendation is made by March 4 of the year following that in which said notice in writing is given, but if it is not made by that time the secretary of the navy shall fill the vacancy by appointment of an actual resident of the state, congressional district or territory in which the vacancy will exist, and of the legal qualifications under the law as now provided. Candidates allowed for congressional districts, for territories and for the District of Columbia must be actual residents. Candidates at the time of their examination must be physically sound, well formed and of robust constitution. Attention will also be paid to the stature of the candidate, and no one manifestly under size for his age will be received at the academy. The height of candidates for admission shall be not less than 5 feet 2 inches between the ages of 16 and 18 years, and not less than 5 feet 4 inches between the ages of 18 and 20 years; and the minimum weight at 16 years of age shall be 100 pounds, with an increase of not less than 5 pounds for each additional year or fraction of a year over one-half. Any marked deviation in the relative weight and height to the age of the candidate will add materially to the consideration for rejection. Candidates must be unmarried, and any midshipman who shall marry, or who shall be found to be married before the final graduation, shall be dismissed from the service. All candidates must at the time of their examination for admission, be between the ages of 16 and 20 years. The pay of a midshipman is $500, beginning at the date of admission. The regulations regarding places and times of examination and subjects of examination may be obtained by addressing the chief of the bureau of navigation navy department Washington, D. C.

GEN. SOLOMON MEREDITH

Please give a short sketch of the life of Solomon Meredith.—E. J. W., Austin, Ind.

Solomon Meredith, the soldier, was born May 29, 1810. He had a very poor early education. When 19 years of age he worked at any available employment that offered, devoting his earnings towards securing an education. When 30 years of age he moved to Cambridge City, Ind.; was chosen sheriff of the county in 1844; became a member of the state legislature in 1846, and in 1849 became United States marshal for the district of Indiana. In 1854 he again served in the legislature. When the civil war broke out Meredith was elected colonel of the Nineteenth Indiana volunteer infantry, was ordered to Virginia, and had his first experience at Gainesville, Va., where he was wounded and half his force lost or crippled. In 1862 he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, and commanded the celebrated iron brigade. In April, 1863, he forced a crossing of the Rappahannock, and took part in the battle of Chancellorsville. On July 1, 1863, he opened the three days' battle of Gettysburg, and swinging around his iron brigade at a critical juncture, captured 800 men, including their commander. In the battle Meredith was wounded so severely as to be disabled until November of the same year. He was then ordered to the command of Cairo, Ill., and in September, 1864, to the command in Paducah, Ky., where he remained until the close of the war. He was breveted major-general of volunteers and retired to his home. In 1867 he was appointed surveyor-general of Montana, and served for two years, when he went into private life, devoting himself to his estate, Oakland farm, where he engaged in raising fine stock, and dispensed a generous hospitality. General Meredith took an active part in securing the passage of several state school laws, and was interested in the Indiana Central railroad, being a long time its financial agent.

FIRST USE OF PAPER

Will the question Bureau please tell about the first use of paper?—A. L. B., Homeworth, O.

The ancient Egyptians used the sedge or bulrush plant that grew around the Nile and the marshes of Egypt as paper. It was primarily used for the purpose of writing upon, though articles were often wrapped in the thin sheets. The natives stripped the rind from the long stems, exposing the pith which was then cut into thin strips. These were laid out flat side by side, forming a layer upon which other strips were laid at right angles to the first. The two layers were then compressed so as to adhere to one another. Sometimes three layers were superposed. The article formed was called papyrus. The existence of this has been traced back to 24,000 B. C., and no doubt it then had been in use for a long time. In China a similar article made of rice stalks had been used the same way. It was not until the Twelfth century that the new paper composed of materials after they had been reduced to a pulp came into existence.

COLORADO LAND OFFICES

I would like to know where I can get information on public lands that have been opened in Colorado.—C. B. A., Waverly, O.

Write to any of the following land offices in Colorado and you will find the information you wish: Del Norte, Denver, Durango, Glenwood Springs, Hugo, Lamar, Leadville, Montrose, Pueblo and Sterling.

THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE

Please tell why the Chinese are called the Celestials.—H. M., Senecaville, O.

The Celestial empire is the popular name for the Chinese empire. It was taken from the Chinese appellation for the country. This was Tien Chao, which means heavenly dynasty. Hence the name Celestials was applied to the inhabitants of the empire.

FORMATION OF COAL

I wish you would tell me something about the formation of coal.—M. E. B., McCorkle, W. Va.

Many theories have been advanced as to how coal was first formed. Coal beds have been attributed to the drying up of petroleum in lakes on old land surfaces, to the separation of carbon by some fanciful chemical process from limestone, and to the accumulation of seaweeds along old ocean beaches. These theories may be dismissed without discussion; they may help to explain some particular instance, but they are so unsupported by facts that they are of no wide application. The generally accepted theory applies to practically all kinds of coal deposits and is, briefly, as follows:

When the woody material, cellulose, of the leaves and stems of plants, falls on the ground, it soon oxidizes or decays and the oxygen, hydrogen, carbon and nitrogen present pass into the air or soil as gases, the hydrogen and oxygen chiefly as water vapor, the carbon as carbon dioxide and the nitrogen as ammonia. Finally, of the original material, say the trunk of a great tree, only the ash, composed chiefly of silica, alumina and iron oxide, is left. Thus it happens that the leaves, twigs and branches that have fallen for thousands of years in the forest are represented by a few inches of vegetable mold or humus, plant substance not yet oxidized to ash. If, however, the ground be covered by water, as in a swamp, air is partly excluded and decay proceeds so slowly that the vegetable or animal remains may be preserved for long periods of time. Still oxidation goes on; the dead plants gradually give up their hydrogen, oxygen and carbon as water, marsh gas and carbon monoxide and change to a mass of partly decayed vegetable fiber, or even to a black muck.

HOUSE OF REPRESENATIVES

Please tell how many members there are in the lower house of congress. Who are the representatives from West Virginia? When does each session of congress begin?—E. S., Claria, W. Va.

The present congress begins March 4, 1911, and ends March 4, 1913. Each session of congress convenes on the first Monday in December of every year. The present representatives from West Virginia are John W. Davis, of Clarksburg, William G. Brown of Kingwood, Adam C. Litlepage of Charleston, John M. Hamilton of Grantsville, and James A. Hughes of Huntington. All but the last named are Democratic.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

I would like to have you tell me something concerning Florence Nightingale.—L. H. S., E. Helena, Mont.

Florence Nightingale, the English philanthropist, was born May 15, 1820, and died August 13, 1910. She was best known for her work in the hospitals during the Crimean war, when she revolutionized army nursing. Early in life she became interested in hospital work, examining various hospitals through Europe, and was trained as nurse by the Protestant Sisters of Mercy at Kaiserwerth-on-Rhine. In 1854 she went to the Crimea, having organized a band of trained nurses in a week, and established the great hospital at Scutari, where she showed rare gifts of organization and heroism. Her health failed suddenly because of her severe efforts; but she refused to accept for herself the subscription of 50,000 pounds raised for her, preferring to use it for the foundation of the Nightingale home at St. Thomas' hospital. She was frequently consulted by royal commissions in regard to field and camp hospitals. She also gave valuable service during the American civil war and the Franco-Prussian war.

LUDWIG VON BEETHOVEN

Will you please publish a brief account of the life of Beethoven, the musical composer?—B. P. B., Leroy, W. Va.

Ludwig von Beethoven, one of the greatest of musical composers, was born in Bonn, Prussia, in 1770, died in Vienna in 1827. He early showed remarkable genius as a performer on the harpsichord, and at 11 he composed music. In his 15th year he was made assistant court organist, and at 18 he was sent to Vienna to study with Mozart. He became a superb performer on the piano, and steadily pursued his studies in composition. From 1797 his hearing began to fail, due to disease, and he finally became entirely deaf. To this misfortune may be traced the profound depths of sentiment, feeling and passion, which are the leading characteristics of his musical works.

MISCELLANEOUS

C. K., Baltic, O.—American Indians have never been made slaves.

D. L., Camp Creek, W. Va.—The year 1900 was the last year of the nineteenth century.

M. L., Cedar Springs, Tenn.—The Sulloway pension bill was defeated by the 61st congress.

H. S., Deshler, O.—We cannot give a sketch of Charlotte M. Braeme.

How Long Can a Bee Live?

London Express.

Thomas Burgess, superintendent of Kensal Green cemetery, relates a story of a bee which lived underground for 75 years. He says:

"While two of my men were digging a grave and when six and one-half feet down from the present surface they came on the original maiden earth, which had been covered since 1836 with earth thrown out at that date when excavating for the foundations and catacombs under our church. In throwing out a spadeful of the virgin mould under this mound it split up and broke on the board and a large bee (known as the 'bumble' bee) came out of the soil. Considering that the ground above was solid, loamy clay and six and one-half feet deep, it would be impossible for a bee to get down this depth. Is it possible, therefore, that this insect was covered up in 1836?"

Walked to Cure Injured Leg.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Over six years ago M. E. Crookum, now employed as night watchman at the local plant of the Diamond Match Co., injured one of his legs. Physicians told him that a complete cure could be effected only by much walking.

Six years four months and twenty-four days ago Crookum was given his present job by the match company. Since then he has walked 27,000 miles in carrying out his official duties and in addition to this has walked two miles a day going to and from work. He says his leg is almost well. Crookum has a regular beat which he must traverse each hour. It is one mile in length. He makes the rounds 12 times a night. He works seven days a week and has missed only two days since taking this employment.

"The Liver Pills act So Naturally and Easily."

Such a statement, coming from the cashier of a bank, shows what confidence responsible people have in these pills. Mr. A. L. Wilson after trying them wrote:

"I have used Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills and also your Anti-Pain Pills, on myself, with good results. The Liver Pills act so naturally and so easily that I scarcely know that I have taken a pill. Frequently being troubled with headache I take an Anti-Pain Pill and get immediate relief in every case."
A. L. Wilson, Sparta, Ill.
Mr. Wilson was for a number of years cashier of the First National Bank of Sparta.

Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills

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New Paper Materials

ONE of the unceasing searches which science and invention are carrying on is intended to furnish new and cheap materials for papermakers. It is a need of the times which grows with every day's cutting of the spruce, birch and poplar forests which now supply the bulk of the low-priced paper stock of the world.

Many sources have been drawn upon to meet the enormous consumption of paper, and some of them have been familiar for centuries. The Chinese and the Japanese made paper of rice straw long ago, and linen rags have been used in Europe for many generations. But wood pulp is of comparatively recent origin and on it have depended the cheap periodicals of the times. As conditions are now, the end of cheap wood pulp for paper making would be the end of low-priced papers and magazines of the quality and size now published.

It is well known that the trees available for making wood pulp are being cut down and ground up many times faster than they grow. It is clear that this process must force the price of paper made from wood pulp much higher than it has been in recent years unless some substitute for wood pulp can be discovered. Hence the world-wide search for something which will serve the purposes for which wood pulp is used and at no greater cost.

Curious experiments are made in this hunt for cheap paper material. Great quantities of wild grass which grows in sandy wastes along the Mediterranean shores of Tripoli and Tunis, in northern Africa, are shipped to Europe to be made into paper. Hopeful experiments are being carried on with certain kinds of quick growing bamboo in Asia. In this country two seemingly possible sources of paper material lure inventors and scientific investigators.

One is the waste of the sugar cane and the other is the stalk of the cotton plant. If either could be turned into paper for printing at a cost which would compare favorably with the present price of the wood pulp product a great forward step would be taken in supplying a vital need of the future.

In the West Indies, where both the sugar cane and the bamboo flourish, hopeful experiments are being made in making paper from combinations of these two materials. The manager of a sugar estate in Trinidad, the British island near the coast of Venezuela, claims to have discovered means of working the short, soft fiber of the refuse of the sugar cane, from which the sugar juice has been pressed into pulp, with the long, coarse fiber of the bamboo in such a manner that the combination is much superior to either alone.

If this experiment is right in his belief there will be an enormous addition to the world's supply of cheap paper stock, for he asserts that the sugar cane-bamboo product can be put on the market at prices below the bottom figures for wood pulp paper. There need never be any lack of such raw materials in view of the vast quantity of sugar cane cut and pressed every year and the ease with which an abundant supply of bamboo can be obtained.

Meanwhile another hopeful field of experiment is found in the tall, rank grasses which grow in many warm countries, in wet and marshy places. In the South the "cane" is extremely abundant where the natural conditions are favorable, and if it can be utilized for paper stock it will go far toward solving the problem which has long worried paper companies and publishers.

In the Sudan the channel of the White Nile is often nearly choked by vast masses of floating reeds or water grass forming what is known as the "sudd." It fills thousands of square miles of the immense morass through which the river runs, and if it could be removed it would be well from every point of view. German tests with this waste material indicate that it can be dried and pressed into fuel blocks which will make fairly cheap and good fuel, a fact which suggests that some such material, of no value now and existing in vast bulk, may yet be found available for the needs of the paper mills.

From some quarter the world will probably obtain an abundant supply of cheap paper material before a paper famine comes. It is certain that the forests of the United States, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia will not long meet the demand at the present scale of prices.

First Aid to the Fainting.

National Magazine.

Fainting is a loss of consciousness due to the diminution of blood supply to the brain. I occurs most frequently in weak, sensitive women, but may occur also to men as well. It usually occurs in crowded halls, theatres and churches where the atmosphere is close and the air foul.

Fainting usually lasts only a few minutes and the person recovers immediately when taken out into the fresh air, but there are cases in which it lasts longer, sometimes for an hour or more. The first aid treatment of fainting is usually very simple. Take the person out into the fresh air, lay him flat on the back with the head lower than the feet.

This can be done by grasping the feet and holding the body so that the head hangs down, or take an ordinary straight back chair, turn it over so that the back forms an angle with the floor and place the person on the back of the chair with the head hanging down. This position with the head hanging down favors the flow of blood back to the brain.

All tight clothing about the neck and waist should be loosened. Smelling salts or aromatic spirits of ammonia applied to the nostrils and cold water sprinkled on the face, chest and hands help to restore consciousness.

Pack of Wild Dogs in Kentucky.

Danville Cor. Louisville Courier-Journal.

Farmers in the Gravel Switch section of this county today waged strenuous battle on a pack of more than 50 wild dogs that swooped down upon the community from the adjacent knobs. Two milch cows and five export cattle belonging to Richard Johnson and flocks of sheep of Leslie Whitehouse, Aaron Pope, Mrs. J. B. Hundley and Matthew Isaacs were killed by the dogs.

Joseph Cox while walking on his farm was attacked by a stray cur that had got lost from the pack. He made a desperate fight and was bitten severely before he succeeded in clubbing the cur to death. A large number of hogs were killed on different farms. A band of 20 armed farmers attacked the dogs in a ravine this afternoon to which place the carcasses of sheep and hogs had been carried. The dogs were feasting and a hundred shots were fired and 28 dogs were killed, while others, wounded, fled to the knobs.

$6,000,000 for Toys.

Consular and Trade Reports.

The bulk of the American toy purchase at Nuremberg for this year has now gone over, and it is notable that it is considerably more than last year.

For the first nine months of this year the declared value of the toys shipped from this district to the United States was $1,854,319. This is $246,186 greater than the shipments for the entire year 1909. Toy exports to America for the present quarter will probably reach $350,000, making the total for the year something over $200,000, an increase of more than 15 per cent over 1909.

These toys pay an average of 35 per cent duty, or a total of about $770,000, and thus without taking account of freight they cost the American importers in round figures about $3,000,000. From the best information obtainable 100 per cent is a small figure to add for freight charges, profits of wholesalers and profits of retailers. Thus the toys bought in the single city of Nuremberg this year for the amusement of the boys and girls of the United States will cost the American donors the round sum of $6,000,000.

Lost Indian Art.

Los Angeles Times.

J. W. Reddington, formerly a scout for the United States army, has succeeded in talking with Snake, the young squaw captured on the battlefield at Squaw Valley.

Her father's name was Rock Creek Mike, and he lived on Rock Creek in northern Elko county. Her father was one of the last Indians who knew the art of making flint arrowheads, and it is possible that his craft died with him. He was noted among his people for his skill. Some of these beautiful arrowheads were used in the recent Indian battle and are now in the possession of the members of the posse.

Chicken Feeding by Telephone.

St. Louis Republic.

Henry Myers, superintendent of the Waseca telephone system, keeps chickens and feeds them by telephone. He has fixed up a box in the chicken house with a drop door in the bottom of it. In this he places feed. The catch that holds the door in place is a sensitive affair and is connected to the telephone system. When 4 p. m. arrives Mr. Myers sticks in a plug and presses a button, the same way operators do when they ring up your home or place of business. Then the catch on the feed box moves back, the door drops down, the feed falls to the floor and the chickens are fed.

Had a Busy Shopping Day.

Sandy Hook Democrat.

Allen Mays went to mill in town Saturday, and while there purchased a collar and hat. He got his meal and started home. Getting a short distance, he found that he had lost his collar; he climbed off his horse, hitched him to the fence and started on a hunt for his collar. After finding it he returned to find the horse had plunged the meal off and trampled it beneath his feet. He laid the hat on the bank while he placed the meal on the horse and started home. He got there all right, but he left his hat on the bank.

Sword of the Whisky Rebellion.

Paris Kentuckian-Citizen.

Col. John Cunningham and Mrs. Cunningham have hanging on the walls of their Rosedale home, near Escondida, a solid silver-handled sword. It has a leather scabbard with three solid silver bands. It was once owned and used in "the whiskey rebellion," in 1790, by Major Robert Cunningham, who commanded a batallion of 500 men in that war. It was given to Col. John Cunningham by his grandmother, Mrs. Mary Roberson Cunningham, wife of Major Robert Cunningham, who resided at that time in Virginia, on the south branch of the Potomac.

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GOOD HABITS

If the liver is in good working order and the mind is in a healthy condition it will be as easy to form a good habit as it is to fall into a bad one. What we did last week and will do this week may become second nature to us in the days to come. There is a little sermon in this thought if pursued to a definite conclusion, but this is not the place for sermoninzing. One good habit that Blade readers should fall into is the reading of the advertising columns. Always worth while, they are becoming more interesting with each succeeding week. The person with the ad-reading habit doesn't miss many opportunities.

Fire escapes are not pretty, but handsome is as handsome does.

What has become of the old-fashioned woman who used to faint?

Mexico's revolution will give a lot of lazy fellows a good excuse for loafing.

One way to grow old fast is to watch the rapid development of children.

There are times when Mr. Bryan acts as if he felt that he has congress on his hands.

Some day China may become sufficiently civilized to pigeonhole ultimatums.

Sylvia Pankhurst says that women do not want office. Sylvia never lived in Kansas.

Considering the class of work he has to do the chaplain of a legislature is never overpaid.

What has become of the old-fashioned woman who used to look under the bed for a man?

All in favor of electing Dr. Mary Walker to the United States senate by popular vote say aye.

Speaker Champ Clark says the Democrats are on trial. The one best bet is that the jury will disagree.

One woman in Pennsylvania has rejected 150 offers of marriage. About time for the right man to come along.

Uncle Joe Cannon's rugged constitution will keep him from catching cold while sitting on the floor of the house.

The Texas legislature has adjourned without doing anything, but it had the people of the state scared for a while.

Speaker Champ Clark seems to be an old-fashioned politician. He is in favor of carrying out platform pledges.

Reform spellers have been holding their annual meeting in New York. A new list of maimed words may be expected soon.

"President Taft has the credit of having sent congress the two shortest executive messages on record." They may re-elect him.

A Cincinnati man is going to start for Europe in a dirigible balloon in July. He ought to start now and get there for the coronation.

Perhaps Mr. Taft is going to have no more trouble with the present congress than he had with the members of his own political family.

A Chicago doctor advocates rubbing noses as a substitute for kissing. We don't believe it would work satisfactorily during the hay fever season.

"A New Hampshire girl screamed because a man kissed her." It would be more explicit to say that she screamed because the wrong man kissed her.

Dr. Anna Shaw declares that no man ever amounts to anything until after he is married. That rather throws the burden of responsibility on the women.

Mr. Roosevelt places the minimum of children every family should have at four. Had he made it six he might have been accused of not practicing what he preaches.

Thousands of dollars will be spent for windows from which to view the King George coronation parade. And yet there won't be an open cage of wild animals in it.

"Move we grant suffragists the right of free and untrammeled speech," says the Philadelphia Inquirer. Inasmuch as they will talk all they want to anyway, we second the motion.

Walt Mason, the Kansas poet and Philosopher, says Laura Jean Libbey is 40 years old. It will please the friends of Miss Libbey to learn that she is not a day older than she was nine years ago.

THE HATE THAT WON THE WEST.

In the month of September 1784, George Washington made a journey upon horseback into the sparcely settled country of Western Pennsylvania and for a little way along the northern edge of what is now West Virginia.

You are to imagine the land still wild and lonely, the roads mere trails, some of them the paths beaten by buffalos. Commercial transportation was by pack animal in the mountains, by canoe and small flatboats upon the streams. Here and there were cabins, a water mill perhaps and a group of huts around a rude tavern. The lands were taken up by whomsoever chose, except where patents had been issued and these were not very secure. Washington himself had to sue to recover property voted him for his military services previous to the Revolution. Partly to look up this acreage and partly to inform himself upon the possibilities and promises of expansion westward, Washington had saddled his horse and, with but two companions and a small store of provisions, had dared the hardships which few men of his class in that day would have attempted. Fortunately for history he kept a journal of his ride and, upon his return to Mount Vernon, wrote a summary of his observations.

This extract is taken from that summary:

No well informed Mind need be told that the flanks and rear of the United territories are possessed by other powers, and formidable ones, too—nor how necessary it is to apply the cement of interest to bind all parts of it together by one indissoluble band—particularly the middle States with the Country imediately back of them—for what ties, let me ask, should we have upon those people; and how entirely unconnected should we be with them if the Spaniards on their right or great Britain on their left, instead of throwing stumbling blocks in their way, as they now do, should invite their trade and seek alliances with them?—that, when they get strength, which will be sooner than is generally imagined (from the emigration of Foreigners who can have no predilection for us as well as from the removal of our own Citizens) may be the consequence of their having formed such connections and alliances, requires no uncommon foresight to predict.

It is impossible for any of us living today to conceive how weak the country was then, how poorly bound together were the colonies. We know that the constitution was no more than a compromise, the issue of long wrangle, bitter discussion and the playing of one set of political jealousies against other sets until tempers broke and weariness came. During the Revolution, settlers were diving deeper into the wilderness and Daniel Boone and his comrades were climbing the wall of the Smoky Ridge into the "dark and bloody ground." After peace, the settlement was quickened, but without the least aid of the state, with help scarcely worth the mentioning from the seaboard.

Stupidity fails to get a good word even from the beneficiaries of it, yet America should ever be thankful that the Spaniards who owned and controlled the lower Mississippi would permit no importations except flour, and the British harassed our traders and provided the Indians with firearms with which to murder our trappers. For the Spaniards and the English performed the service which the American colonies were either unwilling or unable to perform. Theey kept the attachment, thin as it was, between the Western territory and the 13 united states. They developed hates which offset indifference. They fomented troubles which caused the settlers, Americans and foreigners alike, to look to the land east of the Appalachians for what little sympathy they asked and what poor connection with civilization they could maintain.

How tremendously fortunate it was that Spain was blind and England was consumed wtih spite and resentment! For even as late as the war of 1812, after settlement had driven far beyond the Monongahela and communication existed with lower Mississippi, lately bought of France, men upon the floors of congress argued that the natural boundary was at the two Miamis—the Miami and the Maumee. Hate made it impossible for the westerners to think of Britain owning the land they knew to be so rich. They could not compromise as folk in Boston and New York were more than eager to do.

More powerful a motive for insisting upon the possession of the middle west than the ownership of Louisiana was the spirit of hate, bred and nourished by stupid Englishmen. The fear that Washington entertained proved groundless in the end, not because the 13 colonies acquired sight, but that our foreign neighbors remained sightless.

WHAT MAYORS DON'T KNOW.

The mayor of New York and a police magistrate are engaged in a battle of words over a question of fact. The magistrate declares that crime is rampant in that city, that saloons are conducted without license, that vice is flagrant and graft apparently once more rules the metropolis. The mayor retorts that the thing is not so at all; on the contrary, that the city is better behaved than it has been before in his lifetime.

Without entering into the merits of the controversy, the wrangle directs attention once more to the notorious fact that municipal executives seldom have a clear understanding of the things going on under their noses. They have to depend for information upon officials whose self interest demands that they deny all charges of negligence or inefficiency. Their political friends are not given to frank criticism, but to flattery. Secretaries, pursuing the wise course of the minor officeholders, shield their chiefs from disagreeable facts. Many mayoralty secretaries, indeed, have no other duties.

Thus, mayors like Gaynor move complacently between home and office, confident in their minds that vice is rebuked and crime is non-existent—for, are they not told so? The custom made famous by Haroun-al-Raschid of going about Bagdad in disguise for the purpos of learning things at first hand has never struck the mayors of American cities as worth while imitating.

TOM JOHNSON.

A true estimate of Tom L. Johnson's public services cannot be made now. No Ohioan has been an impartial observer of the man. His friends and supporters are today comparing him with the divinity, his enemies are bowing to the rule that demands that nothing save good shall be said of the dead.

Mr. Johnson was that type of man who having a following, has it with a fighting loyalty. It is impossible to think of him without thinking of the passions he aroused, the lines he drew between neighbor and neighbor, the opponents he would win over in a moment by a simple warm word of praise or sympathy, the deathless enmity he would create by a bitter, thoughtless phrase. His weaknesses were peculiarly masculine, his strength the kind that has evoked admiration in every age of mankind. No small part of his political success was due to his astonishing boldness. The joint debates in which he delighted were not debates in the real sense for he would be as likely to attack an antagonist's position upon the cut of his clothes as to defend his own position with logic and an exposition of facts. In either case his audiences were won.

Ten years from now the portrait of Johnson can be drawn with something of exactness, free of the blurring of unessential considerations, unmarred by the painter's love for the picturesque and striking. That Johnson's memory will last is certain. He was a big man. Right or wrong, he commanded. He will have a large niche in the hall of exceptional Ohioans.

AN OPPORTUNITY WASTED.

The railroads have been conducting a campaign for higher mail carrying rates for several months. The agitation has been somewhat overshadowed by the attempt to establish a higher basis of freight rates, but now that this business is out of the way the railroads turn with concentrated vigor to an endeavor to make Uncle Sam dip deeper into his pockets.

If the railroad people would only see it, here is their chance to show the country that they do, in spite of appearances, possess some spark of patriotism, some grain of conscience. They could say: Here, we have broken laws in the past, we have bought elections, we have made and moulded congressmen, we have seduced legislatures entire, we are responsible for that terrible saying "all life is graft." The laws finally reached us. The electors turned upon us. Congressmen deserted us or were themselves deserted. Legislatures, fearful lest they seem friendly to us, turned persecutors. At last we have learned that honesty really is sure enough the best policy. Conscience has come to us. Therefore we would like to "square it." We will carry the mails more cheaply than we carry passengers and freight as our belated contribution to responsible citizenship and by way of making retribution for our sins.

This is what the railroads could say if they would. However, it would be a bad thing for one to hold one's breath for.

A Spotted Sow Lawsuit.

Down in Boyle county, Kentucky, two men quarreled over the ownership of a spotted white sow. They took the dispute to court. The first suit failed, or there was a disagreement, or error, or something else the matter, recalled now with exactness only by the principals. The second trial recently ended, no two of the jury, according to the Winchester Democrat, agreeing upon anything. The case will come up again at the next term.

These lawsuits over comparatively small concerns are frightfully costly in money, time, temper, lung power and more or less honest swearing. They are held up as horrible examples of obstinacy and hatred. But after all, they have their merits. There is utility in anything which will cause men to think that something else than money counts in this world. Persons who will go to law over a spotted sow knows very well that they are entering upon an expensive game. Attempts are made by family, friends and neighbors to dissuade them, but they declare they don't care a whoop about the cost of the thing. It is the principle that it worth while and they'll fight the battle out if it means another mortgage and the surrender of the corn crop to the weeds and smut. They show that the spirit of Mammon has to take to the woods when some of the primitive emotions waken and set their jaws.

COTTON LOOKING UP.

Just as the south was beginning to congratulate itself that corn would take precedence of cotton, the growing of which has been made a gamble in certain sections by the ravages of the boll-weevil, two mechanical inventions turn the thoughts of southern farmers back to their favorite crop.

The cotton-picking machine has been made practicable after many years of experiment and discouragement. It really picks cotton and does it so much better and cheaper than when the work is performed by hand that the south's great problem of field labor is solved, the nomad workers are turned to settled and more industrious ways of living and their children are given promise of schooling and proper development. The other invention is a gin which will take the seed from the long-fibred cotton as swiftly as the common gin does with the short-fibred upland cotton, and do it a minimum amount of injury. This will permit the raising of the famous sea-island cotton everywhere and offset, perhaps forever, the increasing competition in the European market of the Egyptian cotton, grown with exceeding cheapness.

One can imagine the perplexity of the planter who had made up his mind that corn was to be his staple crop and prove his livelihood and prosperity. The mechanics invite him to dare the boll-weevil and stick to the cotton his father had grown and with every difficulty and virtue of which he is himself familiar.

EARNESTNESS RUNNING TO SEED

A woman lecturer in Detroit has made an attack upon the songs sung in the moving picture theatres, declaring that they are vulgar and depraving. Particularly is she incensed against a song which constitutes a policeman's excuse for running away:

Wil, I'd reather have folks say:
"How this man did run," than "There he lies."
I'd rather be a coward, walking 'round
On earth, than a hero in the skies,
For I know what's here and where the danger lies,
But I don't know what will happen when once I dies.
So I'd rather have folks say:
"How that man did run," than "Here he lies."

The tendency to moralize about everything and anything bids fair to play the mischief with American sense of humor. If the joking about the mother-in-law were taken seriously our law-makers long ago would have arranged for putting that personage out of existence as a part of the marriage ceremony. The satire upon feminine weaknesses cannot be said to have made women any less beloved. Displaying over-discreet soldiers upon the stage makes us respect the soldiers none the less nor cease to lay our trust upon him in time of need. The mother-in-law is not given to nagging just because joke-writers say so. Women are not fools, soldiers not cowards, policemen not given to running away. Everyone knows all this. People know there are certain favorite brands of witicisms. They are quite aware that things set before them by way of amusement are not to be taken as a realistic reflection of life. Otherwise human society would be in sorry state, made up of poseurs, grandiloquent gallant, hay-speckled farmers, acrobats, bowery toughs and pink stockings.

This business of subjecting everything from breakfast food to British budgets to the uplift or depravity test suggests the services of the medical folk—something that will restore the feeling of what's-the-use-of-worryingness.

SCHEDULE K.

The following table shows the world's production of the two principal textiles, covering a period of thirty-seven years, together with the consumption per capita in the United States:

	World's Production.		U. S. Consumption P. Capita.	
	Cotton	Wool	Cot'n	Wool
1909....	18,049,000	2,695,733,000	....	6.67
1908....	15,522,685	2,643,534,000	29.30	4.95
1907....	18,713,320	2,624,476,000	29.53	5.81
1906....	15,680,553	2,605,418,000	26.48	5.88
1905....	17,944,056	2,559,419,000	33.07	6.52
1094....	14,159,341	2,604,650,000	25.28	5.68
1903....	14,723,687	2,626,331,000	24.64	5.74
1902....	13,413,949	2,651,161,000	25.65	6.07
1901....	13,632,454	2,806,751,000	25.95	5.18
1891....	11,176,000	2,456,800,000	22.38	6.44
1880....	8,078,000	1,626,000,000	18.94	6.11
1872....	5,574,000	1,361,200,000	11.10	6.75

Cotton producton is given in bales and wool production in pounds, while the onsumption of both is given in pounds.

It will be noted that whereas the production of cotton has more than trebled since 1872, that of wool has fallen short of doubling. The consumption in America was less in 1909 than in 1872. In 1880 the price of Ohio washed wool was 48 cents. The latest average quotation available is 30 cents. In the same period middling cotton rose from 11.51 cents per pound to 14.60 cents.

The showing gives more than ample ground for the charge that the high tariff on wool has caused the consumer to turn to cotton. It gives support to President Taft's declaration that Schedule K was an iniquity The prices quoted make it plain that the wool grower is not the one who has benefited by the tariff. It has been the manufacturers and their workpeople alone who have profited. The Wall Street Journal, a close student of industrial finance, says that the "appeals for special consideration (on the part of the wool manufacturers) ignore the high rate of capitallization to value of output in the woolen industry and also the unusually low ratio of wage payments to output." One is to infer that the demand for the maintenance of the excessive duties is not made for the purpose of protecting the industry, but to protect the watered stock.

A PLACE TO BACK UP.

That hydrophobiac company of mixed yellow journalists, freak reformers and dietary uplifters are put in an exceedingly awkward position by the latest events upon the Mexican border. They had it all settled to their taste that the American army had been mobilized for the purpose of protecting J. Pierpont Morgan's dollars and keeping Diaz in the presidency in perpetuity. They had spilled gallons of ink in denouncing relief measures for tyrants. They had spoken millions of words to prove that the spirit of our Revolutionary forebears had passed away and our land had ceased to be the refuge of the oppressed and become the bulwark of Mammon.

When at last the American soldiers did cross the line and did interfere their services were in the interest of the rebels.

It will require no end of verbal handsprings now that it is necessary to pronounce the American soldiers a decent lot. Those statements to the effect that military people were innately on the side of brutality and despotism will sound awkward since the insurrectos obtained the first aid given by American troops. However, the main lesson will have been lost. There will be just as much assertion and half-baked judgment in the noble company as ever.

DELAY IN CURTAINS

As a result of The Blade fire it is probable that there will be more or less delay in sending out lace curtains. All difficulties will be overcome in a short time, however, and all who have lace curtains coming then will be served.

MEDICINE AND THE HOUSE-FLY.

We are in receipt of the following letter, signed "Lucas County Farmer:"

I see you are beginning again to shout "swat the fly." I have lived in the country all my life and you know what flies are in the country. I've never known any sickness which could be traced to them. It seems to me as if the doctors were just guessing and had got together on this guess and were booming it for all it is worth. Of course, flies are disagreeable and a nuisance. But I can't think them harmful.

That part of the new medical science—tracing the source of disease—discovered the evil work performed by the house-fly. It examined the feet, the mouth, the body of the fly and found highly dangerous bacteria. It tested the tracks left by the fly, who never wipes his feet, and learned that at every step germs may be left and that these, if in the proper environment, would grow and multiply and communicate themselves to human beings. Professor Osborn, of the Ohio State university, declared a year or so ago that typhoid cost $350,000,000 a year in the United States and he believed a fraction of that sum would provide all the preventive measures necessary. This does not take into account the lives lost, the physical weaknesses produced, the pain and grief.

If all the medical knowledge were as exact as are these facts concerning the peril of the housefly, there would be no guessing, no uncertainty, no disputes as to diagnosis, no need of extreme specialization in the profession, no blundering and no misunderstandings to distress and hamper the progress of medical science.

THE FOUR PARTIES.

As the extra session of congress gets into the running it becomes more than ever plain that there are four big political parties in this country instead of two. They are the standpat and progressive Republican parties, the conservative and liberal Democratic paries.

At no period in American history have more than two national organizations had more than an ephemeral existence. Old parties die and new ones spring up, old parties absorb new ones, death or coalition brings the struggle back to the two party system.

The four parties of today cannot remain four. There must be a new alignment. Men of one view must join their fellows even if it means the abandonment of symbols, the changing of tags, the galloping to unaccustomed guidons. The growing strength of the progressive Republican cause indicates that it will control the party completely before many more months. There is still a question of denomination between the conservative Democrats and the progressive Democrats. While that factional uncertainty continues, the line of fracture in the Republican ranks becomes more clearly defined. The progressive Republicans have an advantage in time. The liberal elements in the United States will group themselves naturally with this faction. When the fog lifts the Democratic party will be found to consist of its own conservative wing and what will have been standpat Republicans.

A WELL-CONSERVED TREASURE.

Cocos island lies in the Pacific, something more than 500 miles off the coast of Panama. There is nothing attractive about it. No governments have quarreled over its possession, no Socialists have thought of making it a Utopian dream, no half-crazy patriot has raised a flag upon its highest mount and claimed ownership over sea and land in the name of anyone or anything. Yet Cocos island has had a living, romantic history for more than 50 years and another half-century may pass before it shall cease to accumulate charm and fascination.

Way back in the dim period when the South American colonies of Spain were throwing off the yoke and kicking up a joyous stir about the affair, the wealthy people of Peru became alarmed for their goods. So they gathered the valuables together and chartered a vessel which should proceed to hide the treasure. The story goes that a vast store of jewels, gold, silver, prized heirlooms and holy relics was buried, after a proper amount of mishap and murder, upon Cocos island. Further, it is said, this treasure has never been dug up. Year after year expeditions set sail for the island, examine charts, prod the ground, dig until blisters become unbearable, go through an agony of disappointment and then sail away. The treasure is more elusive than the pea in a shell game. No one finds it, but every expedition adds its mite to the romance of buried gold. A new party, this time made up mostly of women, is now on the way to Cocos. Soon it will be back, empty handed as to material and negotiable commodities, of course, but rich in experience.

We hope the treasure will never be found. Its conservation is devoutly to be wished. For so long as it remains lost and evasive the writers of magazine adventure still are assured a market for their wares.

Sunday School

A REFORM BACK OF REFORMS

International Sunday School Lesson for April 23 Is "Joash Repairs the Temple." II. Kings 11:21—12:16.

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

The second most pathetic sight in modern Jerusalem is the Wailing Place. There one may see, especially on Friday afternoons, dark-skinned Jews from Arabia, fair-skinned Jews from Russia, Spanish Jews in long gaberdines, American Jews in European dress—a strange collection of people, young and old, from many lands, all reading or reciting lamentations for the glory of the temple that has departed.

No orthodox Jew will enter the Mosque of Omar, in the temple area, lest he inadvertently tread upon the holy of holies; but to this fragment of the outer wall of Solomon's temple—a hundred feet or so of huge blocks that have withstood all the vicissitudes of wars and time—the devout Jews resort to mourn for the fallen estate of Israel. Some of these mourners, especially the older rabbis, strike an observer as being rather perfunctory and professional, but most are deeply sincere. They kiss the old stones, which have thus been worn smooth, as a mother kisses her dead babe. I shall never forget one middle-aged, handsome, strong-faced woman, who, at point after point, leaned against the wall and sobbed, and when at length she went away, it was with such a look as a woman bestows upon her departing lover. She was incarnate tragedy.

The fate of the Jew is personified in the fate of the temple. The glory of the house of Jehovah was the glory of the nation. The decline of the one—as the decline of religion always is—was the decline of the other. The nation which outgrows the church severs itself from the spring of its own power. France has done worse than break the official tie that bound her to one branch of the church; she has separated herself from religion; and her best friends admit that she is among the retrograding nations.

Obviously, this Sunday school lesson, upon the rebuilding of the temple, should be made the vehicle of the day's message concerning the church which is a spiritual temple, and her relation to national affairs. Happily, this series of studies in the life of a nation, makes it obligatory upon members of the Sunday school to think in national terms. The thoughts of myriads should be turned to conceptions of the welfare of their countries, and the vital part that religion plays therein, by this historical review of a people which once was great but now is no longer a nation.

I have said that the second most pathetic sight in modern Jerusalem is the Wailing place; the first is the strife between the Christian sects which one meets at all the sacred sites. The incredible antagonisms of bodies which claim allegiance to the same name, and profess to serve the same master, is a scandal to Christendom. It is a tearing down of the temple, when all the conditions of the time, and commands of God, call for a great and concerted effort in upbuilding. The hope of the world is a united Christian church; the despair of the world is a church torn by dissensions and antagonisms and rivalries. Sad as was the spectacle of the dismantled Temple of Solomon, to which Joash called the people to the task of rebuilding, even sadder is the present spectacle, in the same city, at the very sepulchre of the Redeemer, of ecclesiastical jealousies, strife and hatred, and all the similar conditions throughout the Christian world.

Let the youth in the Sunday school get an early grasp of the great truth of the sin of Christian disunion. This is an offense against God, and a disloyalty to the world. Only a united church can serve the world in the great ways that the times demand. It is a cause for deep rejoicing that within recent months two of the great communions which have maintained an attitude which other communions have considered intolerant, have, with brave brotherliness come out and declared, "Whether Christian union comes in our way or in any other way we welcome it and will work for it." The church stands in the world as a symbol of God's greatness, goodness and nearness; the worst of perversions is to make it stand for man's smallness, wickedness and aloofness.

What the Temple Taught.

The Kingdom of Israel under Solomon was one of the great empires of the time, greater by far than is commonly believed, as those who have travelled over these regions know. The crowning glory of that illustrious reign was the Temple of Jehovah. All its magnificance taught the truth, new then to the world, that there is but one God in the universe, and that his unspeakable name is Jehovah. All the religions of the nations round about were but immitations of Him—faint and distorted reflections of the light that lighteth every man. To hold aloft this glorious torch among all people was the divine mission of Israel; the truth which the temple embodied was her message for her times.

Just as there is many a man wallowing in flagrant sin, or spending great powers upon trivial ends, whom God meant to be a noble servant of his generation, so the Jews debased their high calling; instead of lifting the world up to their exalted plane, they themselves sank to the level of their environment. They preferred being fashionable to being themselves, which is a calamity for a nation or an individual. They became powerful and prosperous, and they forgot the Lord, which is the price that many a person nowadays has paid for affluence; choosing a fat purse at the cost of a lean soul.

"Nobody rides in a carriage to a Nonconformist chapel," is a common sneer in England; the point being that when a man becomes wealthy he goes to the more fashionable established church. In this country the same principle works out by men's ceasing to go to church altogether, and frequenting the golf club instead on Sundays. Old Israel had neglected the temple until it was in a sorry state. The treasures had been looted, to pay tribute to conquering enemies. Its walls had been used as a quarry, as is still the fashion in Syria today, for the building of less noble structures, even, horrible to tell, for the erection of heathen temples and shrines in the sacred area. In a word, the leaders of the nation had lost all religious convictions. Things were in this sorry pass when young King Joash reached years of discernment.

How to Raise Money for the Church.

The bad notion that money-raising for religious purposes is the work of the preachers is no new one; Joash had it, and he tried to make the temple priests responsible for the securing of the needed funds for the repair of the structure. He gave them a long trial, but they either shirked the task, or, like some other money-raisers of whom everybody has heard, felt that their own salaries were a first charge upon the funds. In any case, the money was not raised. Probably the priests themselves had become infected with the prevailing indifference to the condition of the temple; familiarity dulls the edge of indignation. It is quite conceivable that men who should be flaming forth in wrath at conditions which surround them are complacently puttering along, content only that their own salaries should be forthcoming.

The priests having failed, Joash put the responsibility for the repairs to the temple where it belonged, upon the people themselves. He decreed that the money should be raised by the people's putting their hands in their girdles and pouches and raising it. He did not order a church fair, or an expedition to loot the Philistines—which are about the same thing—or the appointment of a committee to wait upon the neighboring kings to solicit gifts. No; he said, "Prepare a box at the temple door, and let everybody who worships give."

That principle still holds as the best way to secure money for the church. Make the responsibility the affair of the whole people; arouse them to a sense of the proper place and importance of religion; enable them to give small sums at a time; and associate giving with worship. Half the church debts that are a reproach to modern churches, and a revelation of the bad financiering of church officers, would be quickly removed if this sensible scriptural plan were adopted.

Above all else, though, let it be borne in mind that the welfare of the church is vital to the prosperity of the world, and to the spiritual strength of the individual and of the community. Whatever revives the public interest in the church is a fundamental reform. The largest service anybody can render to his kind is to build up that spiritual body called the church, which the inspired Book goes so far as to call the very body of Christ himself.

MUSSING UP BOUNDARY LINES.

The flight made by Pierre Prier from London to Paris on Wednesday without a stop did not attract a great deal of notice, which shows how quickly the aeroplane is passing from the unusual and astonishing to the commonplace. The distance traversed was 290 miles. Difficult factors had to be overcome, such as the disturbing eddies set up by high hills, the ever-dangerous English channel, the extreme care necessary to pass from the air over the sea to that over land and the chances of running smack into a sudden spring storm.

But the most interesting point to us is the speculation which the flight arouses. Suppose some one who follows Prier should have something else in view than the establishment of a record or the winning of a prize. Suppose he should be thinking of making a coup between free trade England and high-tariff France. He might carry a hundred pounds or so of goods which when sold would net him a hundred pounds in gold. It cannot be long before some aviator tries this trick in simple smuggling. The temptation is great. The chances for making a fortune by a few flights by night are excellent. With improvement in aeroplanes and the development of a higher skill, more baggage can be carried and a greater number of customs officers kept in a state of despair.

If you have been at the ferry landings in Detroit you will have noted the inspectors watching the passengers pouring out upon the wharves. Little attention is paid to most of them, but everyone with hand baggage is halted and compelled to submit to an examination. Of course, some smuggling is done in this way, but is probably all of an amateurish sort. The professional works more secretly. Yet he is circumvented. He gets through less than one might suppose .But when aeroplanes are fairly common the farmer along the border land or the wayfarer belated upon a country road may catch the sound of whirring machinery overhead, get a glimpse of a scudding biplane black against the field of stars and say to himself, "Ah! another smuggler. Wonder whether he's carrying furs or a Chinaman?"

The flying machine is like to prove the greatest force toward internationalism so far known to human history. It may make a boundary line no more meaning than the line in a game of marbles.

A Kansas City woman has a collection of eight hundred pitchers. Just what other interest she takes in life is not mentioned.

Dr. Eliot says "there is no such thing as an average child." But if the child is a boy he may grow up to be an average man.

We suppose it would be a waste of good intentions to suggest to Luther Burbank that he see what he can do in the way of producing a seedless wart.

A Tennessee bull tried to butt a freight train off the track the other day. Had he been a reader of the newspapers he would have known better.

A letter that had been 73 years on the way reached a New York state man the other day. It is useless to add that it did not contain a request to please call and settle.

The story is told of two farm boys who play checkers while the phonograph calls the cows. Next thing on the program will be the canned bark of the honest watch dog.

You may not know it, but smoking before meals renders the buccal bucosa insensitive to alimentary stimulation and neutralizes the olfactogastatory reflex. Try it and be convinced.

Varieties

The first air man's map has appeared in Paris.

One-third of Britain's telegraph operators are women.

The first photographs were taken in England in 1802.

Platinum imports of this country doubled in 1909.

Mr. Balfour, when speaking averages 150 words a minute.

Roller skating has recently become popular in Hong Hong.

Chile raises its best tobacco from seed obtained from Cuba.

Gout and rheumatism are said to yield to radium treatment.

A man generally reaches his heavest weight at 40 years.

Man's kinship with the ape has been proved by a blood test.

London uses 50,000 tons of sugar annually for jam making.

For every ton of gold in circulation there are 15 tons of silver.

In Russia no photographer can practice his art without a license.

Women ushers in the Parisian theatres have formed a labor union.

A horse-drawn vehicle arouses the wonder of the natives of Thibet.

Last year 13,800 dogs were put to death by the Chicago poundmaster.

The British museum contains 2,700 complete Bibles in all languages.

A Russian wedding feast sometimes covers a period of three days.

Dyed furs retain their color longer than skins which have not been dyed.

A spreading oak 60 feet high will contain about 6,000,000 leaves.

The 206 bones of the human body are worked by 522 voluntary muscles.

The cultivation of cotton in Siam is being encouraged by the government.

The natives of New Guinea have been found living as if in the stone age.

A large Hamburg restaurant is housed in a building of compressed paper.

The total traffic on Canadian canals in 1910 amounted to over 42,500,000 tons.

A book dated 1795 contains a description and illustration of a fountain pen.

Both Austria and Germany are improving their steamship service to China.

Tribes inhabiting barren lands of vast distances are said to have the best sight.

Germany sends 29,000 feathers a year to England for millinery purposes.

An India rubber gatherer of Brazil averages sixteen pounds of juice every day.

The Persian rug maker averages a square foot each twenty-three days of work.

The population of Spain has increased in the last forty-five years by only three milion.

A frenchman may obtain a divorce if his wife goes on the stage without his consent.

The value of the Canadian fisheries in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, was $29,629,169.

There are in Chicago not fewer than 61,784 owners of dogs who pay the annual license tax.

In northern waters millions of fish are ground into nothing by the moving masses of ice.

Peat constitutes about one-third of the fuel used in the central industrial districts of Russia.

Coffee is away up everywhere. In Amsterdamn since 1908 the price has increased nearly 60 per cent.

So perfect an insulator is dry air that is takes ten thousand volts of electricity to leap a gap of an inch.

Milan will have by the end of this month a new pneumatic postal tube system about twenty thousand feet long.

Telephone plant depreciation has been very heavy. Underground conduits and cables, however, are now cutting down this item.

Japan is increasing its imports of Australian wool and frozen meats. The people are rapidly adopting western clothing and a meat diet.

Death of 610 persons by street car accidents in fourteen cities of the United States is reported for the year 1910, and the list is not complete.

Under a reciprocity agreement Prince Edward island expects to become a large exporter of agricultural and animal products to the United States.

Twelve parts tin, two parts zinc, one part aluminum and 1 per cent. chloride of sodium makes an alloy with which the aluminum can be soldered easily.

New Yorkers should feel wealthier this year than last, for their real estate is worth $897,048,683 more than it was then, according to the assessors' figures.

New York city, with more than three times the population of Philadelphia, has no more homes owned by their occupants than has the City of Brotherly Love.

Low cut dress necks are a good thing, according to Dr. Caluse L. Wheeler, of New York, "since anything that exposes the skin is good for the general health."

Nickel mining is quite active in New Caledonia. European firms are investing largely in it and other mining. Some fair gold discoveries have been made recently.

Scotland has a supreannuation act which provides pensions for its school teachers. The maximum benefit is to be half the average annual salary for the last five years.

The Malay states and Sumatra are being rapidly developed commercially, reports the commercial agent at Singapore of the department of agriculture of the state of Victoria, Australia.

More phonographs and records from the United States are finding their way abroad, the value of exports in 1910 was $2,709,959, or more than double that of the previous year.

Potash enters into the making of glass, soap, bleaches, dyes, photographic chemicals, medicines, explosives, fertilizer and is used in gold mining and many other industrial processes.

A commission of experts has been sent by the Argentine government to investigate the extent of an oil field discovered in the southeastern part of that country by an American prospector.

There are two Indian representatives in the Maine legislature, who represent the Indians of that state. They are assigned seats in the rear of the chamber but have no vote in the proceedings.

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Send Name and Address Today and You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or follies of youth, that has cured so many weak and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or knowledge—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. I have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and is convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow men to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged by repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, and use what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, STOP-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 2938 Main Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge. Many doctors would charge $5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

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SENATE CONFIRMS FISHER

No Opposition to Chicagoan as Secretary of Interior.

Washington, April 18.—The senate yesterday confirmed the appointment of Walter L. Fisher of Chicago as secretary of the interior. The confirmation was made without opposition, thereby putting to rest the rumor that a fight would be brought against him. The rumor was strengthened when the senate adjourned without acting on the nomination a week ago, at the time his name was sent from the White House. The opposition was expected to come from Ballinger's foes and from Senator Lorimer, against whom Mr. Fisher had been active.

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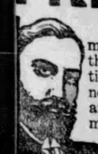

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HEART WEAKNESS—Fluttering, Skipping, Palpitation, Pain in Heart, Side or Shoulder Blade, Short Breath, Weak, Sinking, Cold or Dizzy Spells, Swelling, Rheumatism, Throbbing in Excitement or Exertion.

CATARRH—Hawking, Spitting, Nose Running Up, Sneezing, Dull Headache, Coughing, Deafness, Pains in Kidneys, Bladder, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels may be Catarrh.

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OHIO DEMOCRATS HIT RECIPROCITY

Bitter Opposition to Taft Canadian Pact Is Now Developing.

Washington, April 18.—Following the second day of debate on the Canadian reciprocity bill, Representative Bathrick, Akron, came out flatfooted against the trade pact and in a communication to Chairman Underwood, of the ways and means committee, says he will vote against it.

Representative Whitacre, Canton, is another Democrat who has declared his intention of voting against the agreement. Representative Ashbrook is a third Ohio Democrat who probably will vote against the bill, although he says he is on the fence. Bathrick and Whitacre argue that the Canadian pact is unfair to the agricultural interests. Both will vote for the free list bill reducing the tariff on 100 or more of the articles generally used by farmers.

Bathrick Explains.

In explanation of his attitude Bathrick addressed his reasons, in pamphlet form, to voters all over his district. Representative Whitacre says there is no question that the farmers of his district are solidly against the bill. It is admitted that the sentiment in the cities seems to be overwhelmingly for the bill.

Both Howland and Bulkley will vote for the bill. Howland is scheduled to take a leading part in the debate. Howland plans to direct a good share of his remarks at John Dalzell, leading the Republican opposition.

Discordant notes on national politics were sounded in the house by regular and progressive Republican members during debate on the Canadian reciprocity. Representative Joseph W. Fordney, of Michigan, who has announced his belief in a protective wall for this country that should extend to the "blue dome of heaven" in opposing the reciprocity agreement said:

Says Taft's Mistaken.

"President Taft will be the next nominee of the Republican party for the presidency. I have a great admiration for him, and I shall vote for him gladly. But I think in this treaty he has made a mistake and I reserve the right to follow my own judgment in refusing to support it."

Irvine L. Lenroot, progressive representative from Wisconsin, said the president has reversed his position with reference to the Republican tariff policy; that he had broken the pledges of the Republican national and that his statement made in advocacy of the tariff treaty that there was no difference in cost of production between this country and Canada was refuted by facts published by the tariff board. While Lenroot was making his attack on the president, Senators La Follette and Bourne sat beside him and nodded their approval.

Defenses of the Canadian treaty were made by Peters of Massachusetts and Francis Burton Harrison, of New York. Chairman Underwood, of the ways and means committee, said that the house would not be ready to vote on the reciprocity treaty Tuesday as he had hoped, because of the large number of requests for time to debate the matter which had come to him and to Dalzell for the opposition. The bill will be put through this week.

DREW DEATH IN ROYAL FLUSH

Girl Repays Debt of Honor in Tragic Fashion.

Chicago, April 18.—Laura Cotton, daughter of Henry E. Cotton, of the deering Harvester Co., dropped dead on Saturday night, it became known yesterday, just as she had drawn a royal flush in a card game that would have netted her a sufficient sum of money to wipe out a debt, contracted under singular circumstances.

Some time ago Miss Cotton was employed as a stenographer by the Equity Finance Co. She became acquainted with a young man, who paid her attention. One day he told her he was in a serious predicament and needed money. Miss Cotton took the amount required, $100 or more, from the finance company's safe.

A day or two later her fiance disappeared and Miss Cotton was compelled to borrow money from her father to make good the shortage.

From time to time she had given her father, who alone knew her secret, sums of money in repayment of the loan. Saturday night Miss Cotton, her father, mother and J. Mann, a friend of the family, played poker. Miss Cotton was a steady winner. Drawing to a "pot" of unusual value, Miss Cotton whispered to her father that after she had won it she would be able to wipe out her indebtedness. She drew a royal flush and as she stretched forth her hand to take her winnings fell from her chair dead.

KILLING WIND STRIPS THE CLOTHING FROM ITS VICTIMS

Kansas City, Mo., April 13.—Meagre reports received this morning from the storm stricken districts of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas indicated that the storm covered a wider area than earlier information showed. The number of fatalities was in doubt. The wire service is so demoralized that definite news from many points was not obtainable.

When communication with Big Heart, Oklahoma, was established this morning, it was learned two persons were killed and 60 injured, 36 seriously. Every business house in the town was destroyed, including two hotels, a school house and the railway station. The seriously injured were taken in a special train to Tulsa, Oklahoma, where they were placed in a hospital. It is believed some of them are fatally hurt.

The telephone wire over which this information was received was in working order only a few minutes and the names of the dead and injured are not obtainable.

Whiting Escapes Damage.

Whiting, Kan., at first reported to have been a severe sufferer, almost escaped injury. Communication with that town was not re-established until today, however, as the tornado did much damage in the farming districts both north and south of there. Rural telephones are all out of commission, and the extent of the damage in the country is not known.

One person was kelled and three seriously injured at Reserve, Kan., a village in the northern part of the state. Mrs. Fred Stone was killed when her house collapsed. Her two sons were seriously injured. The wind was so severe that it stripped the clothing from Mrs. Stone and her children. Mrs. Roy V. Vernon was seriously hurt when her house was wrecked. The tornado destroyed five houses in Reserve.

Three Die at Delaware.

A report received today over a private wire said three persons were killed and several houses blown down at Delaware, Okla., but no names are obtainable. The same message stated that several houses were destroyed in Ocheletta, Okla.

Thirty-two persons were hurt, 30 houses demolished, causing a property damage estimated at $50,000 at Eskridge, Kan. A school house was destroyed injuring 30 school children, some seriously. Mrs. Claire Rutledge and Daniel Cousins were badly hurt by flying timbers.

At Hiawatha, Kan., one person was killed, four seriously injured and a number slightly hurt. Jane Petton, aged 7, was killed, and Laura Brown, a school teacher, Gladys Mellot, William Roberts and a man named Zimmerman were badly hurt.

PUBLICITY BILL PASSES

Democrats in Congress Split, but Election Measure Goes Through.

Washington, April 15.—The Democratic party met its first serious trouble in the house of representatives yesterday. At the close of a session marked by insurgency in the Democratic ranks by reason of which the Republicans narrowly missed scoring a triumph, the house passed the Rucker bill for publicity of campaign contributions before election.

The fight arose over the extent to which publicity should be applied. But for the vigorous and continued use of the Democratic party whip, an important Republican amendment extending publicity to the individual receipts and expenses of candidates for congress would have been retained in the bill when it finally passed.

Amendment Is Adopted.

As it was, the amendment was adopted over the protest of the Democratic leaders, by the support of 52 of the Democrats, who voted with the solid Republican strength.

The Rucker bill passed finally by a unanimous vote, but only after a stormy scene. The amendment offered by Representative Jackson, a new Republican member from Kansas, required all candidates for congress to file statements of the source and use of their individual campaign funds in both the primary and general election.

Opposed by Democratic Leaders.

The amendment met instant support from the Republican side, and encountered the opposition of the Democratic leaders. Mr. Rucker, of Missouri, chairman of the committee in charge of the bill, asserted that it would so change the form of the law that it might endanger its final passage. This did not deter 52 Democrats from supporting the Jackson amendment, which was adopted. There was a hurried conference of Democratic leaders as the progress of the vote showed the success of the amendment.

Moves to Recommit Bill.

As soon as the vote was announced Mr. Rucker moved to recommit the bill, with its new amendment, to the elections committee to send the bill back to the house without the Jackson amendment.

This parliamentary move to squeeze the amendment out of the bill brought about a split in the ranks of the Democrats who had favored the Jackson amendment. Democratic leaders mustered enough votes to carry their point, 157 to 149, and the bill was technically sent back to the committee.

The Rucker bill will require publicity of the funds by the campaign committee 10 days previous to election and the filing of supplemental statements every three days thereafter until election day. It limited publicity of campaign expenditures to sums of $100 or over, but Mr. Rucker accepted an amendment of Mr. Konop, Republican, of Wisconsin, requiring the publicity of all payments in sums of $10 or over for campaign purposes.

BARS FEATHERS ON HATS

New York Forbids Women to Wear Plumage Next Easter.

New York, April 18.—Fine feathers will not make fine women in this state next Easter. Before that time the new "plumage bill," passed at the earnest solicitation of the Audubon societies, will go into effect. The bill, if successfully enforced, will leave milady's headgear barren of aigrettes and feathers. A heavy fine is the penalty for violation.

The inevitable vogue of featherless hats in New York is already being planned for by the milliners. It is a serious and perplexing question with them. The big milliners declare that they will suffer heavy loss, as the time is too short to dispose of their contracts or cancel standing orders.

Incidentally, the wholesalers declare that more than 10,000 girls and women in New York city will be thrown out of work by the law.

HIDDEN COAL IN NEW MEXICO?

Government Withdraws 1,576,064 Acres From Disposition.

Washington, April 19.—New Mexico lands aggregating 1,576,064 acres were withdrawn today from all forms of disposition by President Taft on the recommendation of Walter Fisher, secretary of the interior, pending a field examination and classification as to their coal value. Facts already gathered by the geological survey indicate that these lands contain valuable coal deposits. They are in Northwest New Mexico, just south of the Colorado line, and in close proximity to the coal lands underlying the Fort Lewis Indian School Reservation.

TORNADO KILLS NINE

Eastern Missouri Swept by Death-Dealing Wind Thursday.

St. Louis, April 14.—Nine persons are dead and nearly 100 were injured by the destructive wind and hail storm which swept over eastern Missouri yesterday afternoon. In this city three are dead and property valued at between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000 was destroyed.

There was a remarkable precipitation of hailstones. Some of these are reported as being three inches in diameter. Hail caused the greatest damage.

Thousands of windows in West End residences were broken. Greenhouses were demolished. Churches in the path of the storm did not escape and many stained glass windows were broken. At Valles Mines, Mo., the tornado killed four persons and seriously injured a score or more.

At Cadet, Mo., two women are known to have been killed and 15 persons are reported injured.

At Shelbyville, Ills., hail stones eight inches in circumference were reported, while at Anna, Ills., growing crops were badly damaged by the hail and wind.

The tornado which wrought destruction in Cadet and Valles Mines swept over and did considerable damage to several points in Washington, Montgomery, St. Francois and Jefferson—the lead belt counties—and among the towns suffering heavily were Flat River, Esther and Elvins. In the three towns named 50 persons were more or less seriously injured.

REPORTS ELECTION FRAUDS

Committee Finds Bribery, False Registration, Etc., in Jersey.

Trenton, N. J., April 18.—The special assembly committee appointed to investigate the election in Atlantic county last November reported to the house today that it found there was false registration, illegal voting and purchase of votes and that election officers of the county failed to do their duty. It is estimated by the committee that from the testimony taken there were approximately 2,000 illegal registrations and 1,000 illegal votes.

The report states that the testimony of the 600 witnesses heard has been submitted to the proper officers of Atlantic county for legal prosecution of the offenders and, the committee says, it is assumed that these officers will do their duty.

The report says that much of the evil discovered could have been prevented by proper election laws and the committee suggests that the Geran election bill and other election measures now before the legislature and which are expected to pass will provide the necessary remedy.

The report is signed by four Democrats and one Republican composing the committee.

"PANTS" REVEAL MARRIAGE

Chum of Girl Finds 'Em in Boudoir and Secret's Out.

Sacramento, Cal., April 19.—"My gracious, whose are those?"

This excited question, put by a girl visitor in the apartments of Miss Grace Noble at a little party in Sacramento as she pointed to a pair of men's trousers, led Miss Noble into "fessing" up that she had been married to Ernest Hunt, a chauffeur, for the past three months.

The wedding took place in San Francisco on January 5, but she had not told her friends or relatives, thinking that she might continue to hold her position in a department store.

Mrs. Hunt, then Miss Noble, sprained her ankle last December and was compelled to absent herself from her position for several weeks. When sufficiently recovered she and Hunt decided they would take advantage of her inforced vacation to get married without making any announcement to their friends.

TOM TAGGART TO REFORM

He Will Halt Gambling in French Lick.

French Lick, Ind., April 18.—Respectable permanent citizens of this resort are getting ready to hold a celebration. They have heard that Tom Taggart is going to reform. Taggart is it reported, intends to stop gambling in French Lick. The whole of the government of Indiana has tried to stop gambling here and has failed, except in spots. The attorney general in person prosecuted Taggart, but Tom made an innocent face and declared he was helpless and gambling continued. Now he gives the word and gambling is to cease. It is said Taggart is tired of the notoriety of gambling prosecutions and that with increasing years has come a desire for respectability.

CHARGE PLOT IN D. A. R. ELECTION

Followers of Mrs. Story Say Mrs. Scott Is Stalking for Mrs. McLean.

Washington, April 17.On the eve of the annual battle of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the congress this year, doubly embittered by the scramble for the position of president general, the smouldering fire of suspected intrigue has burst into flame.

The situation no longer is that of accusation and counter accusation by the followers of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, chief executive, and those of Mrs. William Cummings Story, who is pitted against her in the presidential race. A new schism has arisen. Some of Mrs. Scott's closest friends now allege that Mrs. Donald McLean, while apparently working in the interests of the candidate she placed in the chair has in realty prepared a boom for herself.

See Scott-McLean Plat.

Since Mrs. Scott, by so narrow a margin, defeated Mrs. Story two years ago the entire following of the New York woman has cherished the belief that Mrs. Scott would not a second time contest the honor with the same opponent. They have declared that Mrs. Scott, while leading the society to think she would accept a second nomination at the last moment, meant to withdraw and throw her influence to Mrs. McLean. This has been publicly denied both by Mrs. Scott and Mrs. McLean.

The reports of the conspiracy have thrown the Story party into the wildest alarm and what will develop when the congress opens in Continental hall today can only be conjectured. The time-honored enmity of Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Story in New York make the possibility of a personal rivalry of the deepest significance.

Thinks Re-election Due

Mrs. Scott seems determined to make the run for a second term. She deems it the proper acknowledgment of the courtesy of the Daughters in offering her a second term to accept it. Since the last congress Mrs. Scott practically has removed herself from politics. Weary of the plotting and vilifying, she has given her entire attention to the business affairs of the daughters and turned a deaf ear to the acrimonies and differences which have uprooted friendships and wrought disaster.

On Wednesday the president and Mrs. Taft receive the delegates at the White House and on Thursday the election will take place.

All the states are engaged in civil war over the vice presidents general to be nominated and many of the delegations are divided in their support.

AN EXODUS FROM SCOTLAND

Fifty Thousand Emigrants Will Leave for America This Spring.

Glasgow, April 19.—From the Clyde fifty thousand Scots will have a goodby this spring as they sail away to become residents of America, particularly the Canadian Northwest. The exodus is greater than ever before and none of the steamship lines has space in the second and third classes that is not engaged for weeks to come. Extra boats are being put on and four sails a week will be made from this port during April.

The emigrants appear far above the average of their class. They are well supplied with money, well dressed and full of hope for the future. Some of them, iron workers and young men planning for a start at clerical work and young women who seek employment as housegirls, will stop in the Eastern cities and manufacturing districts of the United States, but the majority of the emigrants are young farmers, who will go straight to the Northwest and build homes.

RILEY IS RESIGNED TO FATE

Indianapolis, Ind., April 13.—A touch of pathos in the decline of James Whitcomb Riley is noted in the word which he has given Miss Clara Farr, of Montpelier, Ind., a friend, concerning his condition.

Miss Farr declares Mr. Riley said that he would probably never be able to speak in public again and even now his work is dictated, for he has lost the use of his hands.

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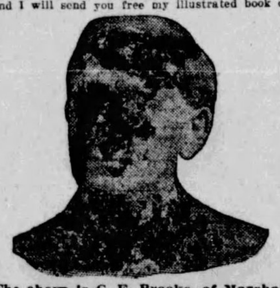

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FIVE LOST IN BOAT

Schooner Ottawa Strikes Near Algoma, Wis., and Crew Takes to Boats.

Algoma, Wis., April 14.—At least five men, and probably six, met death yesterday in Lake Michigan, when the schooner Ottawa was wrecked on Clay Bank reef, six miles north of here.

Navigation opened two days ago on Lake Michigan. The Ottawa was the first schooner to make a trip this year and she is the first to be wrecked in the new marine season on the Great Lakes.

Boat Is Capsized.

Had the crew of the schooner remained on board, after the vessel struck the reef, none would have perished. When the schooner struck, however, the crew took at once to the gasoline launch which was used in place of the ordinary oared whaleboat. The launch hardly went two boat lengths before it capsized in the surf and all on board were drowned.

Three bodies have been washed ashore, that of Capt. Claus Weburg and Carl Myquist, a seaman, while one of those whose body is still unrecovered is Frank Vanderfirm. The other two are seamen signed at Manistique, where the vessel was loaded.

The schooner left Manistique early Wednesday for Kenosha, Wis. She was caught in the gale and drifted helplessly in the fog until about 10 o'clock this morning, when she struck the reef.

Say Six Men Were in Boat.

The accident was seen by two boys from a farm on the lake shore, and they say they are sure there were six men in the launch which was capsized. The owner of the schooner, Peter Loper, of Menominee, Mich., however, who came here last night, says that there were only five men signed as the crew.

The Ottawa was built at Grand Haven, Mich., in 1874, and was constructed of wood. She was 115 feet long, 25 feet broad and 7 feet 6 inches deep. For a number of years the boat has been used in the lumber trade between northern Lake Michigan ports and was one of the few old time sailing vessels left on the lakes.

MRS. BOOKER T. HID IN CAR

Railroad Will Be Prosecuted for Jim Crow Violation.

Memphis, Tenn., April 18.—As a result of charges emanating here today in railroad circles that the "Jim Crow" laws of Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee had been violated, officials of the Cotton Belt railroad and the Pullman Co. will be prosecuted.

The wife of Booker T. Washington, the negro educator, alighted from a Pullman car yesterday. It is said that she had been smuggled through from Paris, Texas, in the drawing room, and it is asserted that as there were white passengers in the same car the "Jim Crow" laws in three states were violated.

Great secrecy was maintained, and Mrs. Washington only left the train here long after arrival. Her effort to get a taxicab also failed, each white chauffeur she approached refusing to carry her.

INDIAN LOSING HIS EAGLE EYE

Government Sending Opticians to Save the Tribesmen's Sight.

Darlington, Okla., April 19.—The United States government is building small hospitals and employing oculists and opticians to save the once eagle-eyed American Indian from blindness.

It is possible that in time the Indian will be a spectacled race. The smoke of their tepees and their habits of living tend constantly towards eye troubles, until few Indians now have sound eyes.

Dr. Daniel W. White, eye specialist for the Indian service has been in Oklahoma for months at work among the different Indian tribes. An eye hospital has been established at this agency, with a trained nurse.

Though treatment and glasses are furnished without cost to the Indian, the latter often is unwilling to accept the service. A newspaper contained this account of what happened recently at Colony:

Alfred Heap-of-Birds went to Colony and paid his respects to Indian Agent W. F. Dickens in a manner that will be long remembered by Mr. Dickens. It seems that the agent insisted upon having the eyes of some of Heap-of-Birds' children treated at the Colony hospital. Heap-of-Birds objected, contending that there was nothing the matter with his children's eyes, and that it was only a scheme to furnish practice for the optician. Words passed, and finally the agent undertook forcibly to eject Mr. Heap-of-Birds. In the mixup that follows, Heap-of-Birds gave a splendid exhibition of a full-grown grandady cyclone pulling off stunts on the Western plains, and in a final burst of fury, picked up the agent bodily, carried him on the veranda, which was about five feet high, and hurled him to the ground, "where he lay," in the language of our informant, "killed for 15 or 20 minutes."

MADE DIAMONDS TOO BRITTLE

But the Carborundum Crystals Are the Real Thing.

New York, April 19.—Maiden Lane, center of the wholesale jewelry trade of the United States, is buzzing with news of recent successful experiments of chemists who have been trying to produce an artificial diamond.

Within a few weeks, it is learned, these chemists have succeeded in producing large sized crystals from carborundum, which are very close to the natural stone. The crystals are as colorless and transparent as the natural diamond and have even greater lustre and refractive power. But the crystals have one defect that bars them from use in jewelry—although the remedying of it may be near at hand. They are so brittle that they cannot be cut and polished like natural diamonds. They fly to pieces when they are put on the grindstone.

A new field for the jeweler's chemist has also been found in the last few months in the manufacture of artificial corals. Genuine coral has become so dear that the chemists began experimenting early last fall to produce the product artificially. It is now announced that their efforts have been successful and the synthetic product is guaranteed to be not only the identical color of the finest Japanese pink coral, but also to have the same weight, "feel" and temperature.

MAIL ORDER MARKET

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than twenty-one lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

HELP WANTED.

LOCAL Representative Wanted. Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big-paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Co., L-508 Marden Bldg., Washington, D. C.

MEN WANTED for government positions, Average salary $1,100; annual vacations; short hours. Send postal immediately for list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. J-32, Rochester, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$5,000 to $10,000 Per Year in the Real Estate Business. I will teach you how and make you my special representative. Send for my Big Free Book. Herbert Hurd, Pres., 849 Dwight Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MANUFACTURE sunflower silk and oil peanut butter, crackers, etc. Capitalists address Consumers' Power Co., Cannon Falls, Minn.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS, DON'T ACCEPT AN AGENCY until you read our new book, "Piling Dollars," it's free. Darling Brothers, Derry, N.H.

AGENTS—Portraits 35c, Frames 15c, Sheet Pictures 7c. Stereoscopes 25c, Views 1c. 30 Days' Credit. Samples and Catalog Free. CONSOLIDATED PORTRAIT, Dept. 4534, 1627 W. Adams St., Chicago.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

WANTED—Buyers for four of the finest farms in Central Ohio at sacrifice prices: 270, 300, 450 and 515 acres respectively. Fine improvements, all in perfect state of cultivation. One of these is the old Columbus Delano Homestead, the finest country seat in Ohio. Write for full particulars. J. I. McCullough & Co., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

BOOKS.

3,000 MONEY making formulas. 363 page, cloth book, 25c. Allen Book Co., Dept. B, 818 E. 47th Place, Chicago.

MALE HELP WANTED.

ADVERTISEMENT writers earn from $25 to $100 a week. You can learn quickly. Ask for free information. Page-Davis Co., 13 Page Bldg., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOYS AND GIRLS—Earn a 14-kt. gold fountain pen, warranted, with gold bands, for selling 24 packages of post cards. Maple Specialty Co., Box 76, Dayton, Ohio.

FOR SALE—A PORTABLE SAW MILL, in good condition, direct attached. Address H. L. T., care Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

GREAT Wall Paper Offer. By our plan $20 worth of merchandise for $10. Send for free sample books and full particulars. A proposition for consumer or agent. Victor Home Supply Co., Potsdam, N. Y.

LEARN automobile business. We teach you at home. Get $25 weekly job; $10 weekly while learning. Rochester Auto School, Dept. 1423, Rochester, N. Y.

SPORTING GOODS, Books, Cards, Dice, Etc. Catalog Free. D. S. Smythe Co., Newark, Mo.

AUTOMOBILES—Kiblinger Motor Buggy, must be sold; no reasonable offer refused. F. Booth, Stanley, N. Y.

TOBACCO HABIT.

TOBACCO HABIT CURED or No Cost— Harmless home treatment of roots and herbs. Sure, pleasant, permanent. Send your name now. Ni-Ko Works, 14, Wichita, Kansas.

PERSONAL.

MARRY Book of descriptions and photos mailed sealed. FREE. The Exchange, Box 829 A. O., Kansas City, Mo.

MARRY wealth and beauty. Marriage directory FREE. Pay when married. New plan. Box 314 B. G., Kansas City, Mo.

LADIES—When delayed or irregular use Triumph Pills, always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis.

MARRIAGE PAPER—Giving all names and addresses, 20c. Box 2295 B, Boston, Mass.

This Page Is Read In

A Quarter Million Homes

From Maine to California Every Week.

For the small sum of THREE DOLLARS you can reach all of them with a five-line advertisement, this size:

WANTED—More advertisers to know that TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE is a big business getter. Use its columns every issue and get big results. Advertising rates reasonable, circulation guaranteed. Address, Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

By using the **MAIL ORDER MARKET** of the **TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE,** your announcement will be delivered right into the HOME. Here is a chance to tell the young man of your plan, a new way for him to go into business for himself. The father of the family may be considering the sale of a portion of his land holdings. The old farm may be on the market. A chance to buy, sell or trade would have an interested audience among the readers of the

MAIL ORDER MARKET

A new business can be started in these columns. You won't need a large capital to start with, as there are over a MILLION readers of the Weekly Blade every week. This makes it possible to avoid the expense of salesmen. The **MAIL ORDER MARKET** is your salesmen. Just think, a FIVE-LINE advertisement would cost you only $3.00. The circulation of the WEEKLY BLADE is now OVER 225,000—figuring an average of five to a family, your adv. will be placed before a million readers. A letter to all these people would cost (even if you used 1c postage) $10,000.00. This is how advertising is a paying business.

Fill out the coupon below:

MAIL ORDER MARKET.

Figure 7 words to a line, each line costing 60c. Send cash with order. Address your letter to Toledo Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Gentlemen—I enclose copy of an advertisement to measure..... lines, which I desire you to insert in the MAIL ORDER MARKET. I am sending remittance of $..... to cover the cost of same.

Name .....

Street .....

City and State.....

DEN. THOMPSON DEAD

West Swanzey, N. H., April 14.—One of the oldest and best known actors in America, Denman Thompson, the man who made The Old Homestead famous, died at his country estate in West Swanzey, early today. Mr. Thompson had been ill of heart trouble and uraemia since last month.

Henry Denman Thompson was born in a log cabin in the hamlet of Beechwood, three miles from Girard, Pa., on October 15, 1833.

Two years previous his father, Captain Rufus Thompson, had left West Swanzey, which in later years this boy of the wilderness was to make a household word as the setting for the "old homestead."

Starts With Circus.

At 14 Denman returned to West Swanzey and for three years worked with his father as a carpenter. When 17 he set out for Boston in search of employment and soon after joined Tyson's circus as an actor. The following winter he made his stage appearance as a "supe" under Charlotte Cushman, who was playing in Lady Macbeth at the Howard Athena. Two years later, in Lowell, he had his first speaking part, and following this he went about the country playing Irish and negro sketches.

While traveling Thompson was taken ill with rheumatism and as he lay in bed in Pittsburg he thought out the sketch called Joshua Whitcomb, which later developed into the Old Homestead, made him famous.

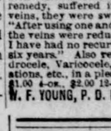
Old Homestead Opens.

At the Boston theatre in 1886 the Old Homestead was first produced, and it had a continual run since that time. Until a few years ago Mr. Thompson traveled constantly with the company, but as the weight of years bore more heavily upon him he was obliged to give up all but the principal cities to an understudy and finally to quit altogether. During the winter of 1910 he created a short sketch modelled from a portion of the original Joshua Whitcomb, which he played in vaudeville for two months.

This year the old fascination of the footlights returned, and early in the season he started out with his Old Homestead company, playing in New York, Philadelphia and Washington, and planning to close the season with the company in Boston, but failing health forced him to abandon the idea.

Gathered about the bedside of the venerable actor when the end came were a number of his closest relatives, including his two daughters, Mrs. W. I. Kilpatrick and Mrs. E. A. McFarland.

The funeral services, which at the request of Mr. Thompson, will be simple and open to the public, will be held from his late homestead here on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The officiating clergyman will be Rev. H. Sumner Mitchell, of the Unitarian church at Keene.



DON'T CUT OUT VARICOSE VEINS

But reduce them, stop pain and inflammation with

ABSORBINE JR

A mild, safe, antiseptic, discutient, resolvent liniment, and a proven remedy for this and similar troubles. Mr. H. C. Kellogg, Becket, Mass. before using this remedy, suffered intensely with painful and inflamed veins, they were swollen, knotted and hard. He writes: "After using one and one-half bottles of ABSORBINE, JR., the veins were reduced, inflammation and pain gone, and I have had no recurrence of the trouble during the past six years." Also removes Goitre, Painful Swellings, Hydrocele, Varicocele, Bruises, "Black and Blue" discolor

HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNG FOLKS

ELIZABETH AYRES, EDITOR

The Blade Book

By BLADE WRITERS

THE BLADE LETTER ROUTE is carrying the finest literature that is being written and printed these days. It is not the literature produced by the scientist, fictionist, historian, or muckraker. It is the literature which builds. It does not destroy. It does not chronicle deeds of the past. It chronicles THE BEST DEEDS of TODAY. It is the LITERATURE OF HUMAN LIFE, thought out and written, by those who do not need to draw upon their imaginations for material out of which to make a story. They know, and are living, that of which they write.

THE BLADE'S FRONT DOOR.

From the foundation people of this country—the HOME FOLKS, is coming, not the great American novel, but the great AMERICAN BOOK of AMERICAN LIFE. It is a book in which there is naught but health. To read this book, means to gain health of mind. Health of mind, means health of body; health of prosperity; health of happiness.

It is a book which covers a variety of subjects; which touches upon many phases of life; which pictures many sections of this country; which treats trouble and tragedy with the silence of contempt, than which, in many cases, there is no more powerful destroyer.

This reads like big talk, I know, but I can prove it. I can prove it by The Blade WRITERS; by THE BLADE LETTERS which shower upon my desk.

THE BLADE BOOK contains many unwritten pages. The pages it may contain are without limit as to number. Readers of The Blade, whoever you are, wherever you may be, to you these pages are open.

Our chapter for this week is a little preachment on CONTENTMENT. 'Tis up to me, to stop my preaching, and let this one have her turn. CITIZEN WRITERS OF THE BLADE, I salute you.—Elizabeth.

The letter follows:

Happiness is a condition of the mind and largely under the control of our wills. Just now as I looked over a catalog of lovely spring hats and gowns, I thought how happy I should be if I might choose just what I wished for my summer wardrobe, but I am going to be happy without them. We have a comfortable home and do not owe a cent. My husband is all any woman could wish and we have three darling children. Why should I spend money for things I don't need?

John says my last summer hat is the most becoming to me of any hat I ever wore. Who knows, I might look a fright in a new one; and the new narrow skirts—well, I weigh more than a hundred—probably I would look a fright in one of them, too. So in my last year's hat and my last year's dress, and a brand new smile, warranted not to fade, I am going to be just as happy as any one, and right down deep in my heart I know that any one might be happy if he would only think so.—Ella B. Bolcom ,Washington.

The new narrow skirts are frights. Most of the new hats are freaks. They look quite enticing from the outside, but inside, oh, my countrymen! One needs a head the size of a bushel basket in order to make them fit, and there is no normal human woman-being with a head like that. To have these fit means much rats and false hair, both which are bad for real hair. They heat the scalp and dry it out. Little vegetation grows from dry, hot soil. Rats and false hair make scalps like the desert barrens. See the point?

Thank you, Sister Ella, for your kind "woids" to me. Here's hoping I deserve them. In the language of Bret Harte, "I looks towards you and smiles."—Elizabeth.

BETTER THAN EVER

Here is my latest message to you:

Fire broke loose in the home of The Blade Saturday night, April 15th, and the DELUGE came chasing after. Under the assault of fire and water we are more than some damaged, but still on deck and the wheels are turning. An army of men is housecleaning. We shall come out of this BETTER THAN EVER.

Your corner, my corner, came through unscathed. Your postcards on the wall; your letters spread out on my table, are exactly as I left them Saturday afternoon, when I went out of town to spend Easter with my mother. You came through without a scorch.

You tillers of the soil; you followers of God—I salute you.

At the present time of writing, the sun is shining all over Toledo.—Elizabeth.

MORNING THOUGHTS

When I find a thought for the top o' the morning, tucked in with the many helpful words that are sent to The Blade from all over the country by our letter-writers, it is going to be used where it will do the most good, and that place is, under the head, Morning Thoughts. Watch for yourselves.—Elizabeth.

SUNDAY

We all have a work to do, so let us each one try to do some good every day we live; try to start some one on the upward road, if we can only give a kind word or a smile to some lonely one, let us do that.—H. I. B., Ohio.

MONDAY

I ofttimes think how much pleasanter and happier we could live in this world. If we would only try to do as we would be done by. Let us all try to scatter seeds of kindness and sunshine to all we come in contact with.—Keystone Lad, Pennsylvania.

TUESDAY

I never have time to worry over trouble. If we are living and well, that is enough to be thankful for.

WEDNESDAY

I believe if we all had more sunshine in our hearts, we would not need to depend entirely upon the sun's rays to cheer us. Our faces are mirrors of our inner selves.

THURSDAY

If I cannot have all of this world's goods that I wish for, I can be contented without them, so let us be cheerful and light-hearted. If we are happy at home, we make those around us happy.—Tennessee Housewife.

FRIDAY

I have a good "John" as they call them. My mother lives with us, and we all live very happily together.

SATURDAY

Dear Sisters, let us make home pleasant first. Be kind in the home, then keep things tidy. Do your best in all things.—Tennessee Housewife.

Too much haste made me forget to sign the names of those from whose letters were taken the thoughts for Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday. "Haste makes waste." I hope I may be excused.—Elizabeth.

THIS IS A PEACE PAGE. Here we meet to try to wipe out those things which should not be, not with war, but with the strongest force there is—PEACE.

THIS IS A PEACE PAGE.—Elizabeth.

There are many things we do not want to believe. The things we do not want to believe, frequently are the things which are best for us to believe.

A SMART ROOSTER

I read the blue bird story and the wren story, and I thought I would write a true story about some banty chickens that we had. The hen hatched her chickens and weaned them and they went around yipping, and the rooster took them and hovered them and clucked them and acted just like their mother.—Ruth Fiske, Beaumont, Ohio.

Mary Cassidy's Burglar

BY ELIZABETH AYRES

'TWAS WAN mornin' recent, whin the day was that grand, 'twas me that was oneasy to be movin', an' 'twas me that cut acrost to Mary Cassidy's, leavin' me work to be doin' itself, if 'twas done at all, well knowin' work never was done that way, and 'tis never it will be.

Before me foot was t'rough the door, 'twas Mary Cassidy that was hollerin' loud, "Come in, Ann Donovan. Sure 'tis the likes o' me that's feelin' good to see the likes o' you comin' this day," says she, speakin' wid manners.

"The same as me, Mary Cassidy," says I, speakin' wid politeness, me feelin' that glad to see the red head av her, which same I had not saw since the day before in the mornin'.

"Are you well, Ann Donovan?" says she.

"I am," says I.

'Same as me," says she. "If 'twas better I was feelin' 'tis me that would be sick abed to save meself from gettin' reckless."

Wid that the both av us gave wan grin, the wan to the other, and sat down in Mary Cassidy's two rockin' chairs, the wan of which was plush, which the other wan wasn't.

"'Tis a grand day all over it," says she.

"It is," says I. "'Tis a day agen which there's no kick comin'. What have you to tell me this day, Mary Cassidy," says I, me well knowin', be the style av her, an' the way she set a-rockin', wid the two hands av her laid acrost her stummick, like a rich woman used to good eatin', an' the red head av her held to wan side wid proud airs, 'twas me that was well knowin' 'twas her that had somethin' she was dyin' to tell.

Wid that Mary Cassidy gave me wan look an' drawed her face down like 'twas sore trouble she was havin'.

"Aw, Ann Donovan," says she, "'twas a night of excitement Cassidy an' me was havin' last evenin'," says she. "Sure me heart jumped into me throat, that same not bein' big enough to hold it, so 'twas me that took an' swallowed it down, me feelin' the need av that same for breathin'. Aw, 'twas a night of excitement, last evenin'," says she. "For that, you can take me word."

"Was it?" says I.

"It was," says she. "Sure, 'tis me that's wore out this day."

"Are you?" says I.

"I am," says she.

"Whatever have you been doin' now, Mary Cassidy?" says I.

"Pinchin' burglars," says she.

"Well, wouldn't that pickle you!" says I.

"It would," says she, "an' it near done it, me not bein' the same woman since."

"'Tis Ann Donovan that's givin' Mary Cassidy the dare to tell it," says I.

"I will," says she.

"'Twas last evenin'," says she, "whin 'twas me that was knowin' where me family was, they bein' all in their beds savin' thim that was not, which same was me Kitty, her havin' went to a grand party an' her just a-past sixteen, an' me Dennis, him bein' asleep in me arms, wid me thinkin' 'twas a ton o' coal his mother was holdin', and her feelin' warm at the heart, be that same.

"'Twas Cassidy that was sittin' forninst the stove sleepin' wid wan eye av him an' wide awake wid the other, whin 'twas me that heard some wan makin' a sneak at me windy. 'Twas me that took an' whispered, 'Whisht, whisht, me darlin!' to me Dennis, him havin' woke up an' fixin' to let out a screech, an' 'twas me that took an' hollered to Cassidy:

"'T'row me di'monds in the coal bucket an' get the ax.'

"'Twas not me that was wantin' me name in the papers as havin' had stole a t'ousand dollars wort' av di'monds, that same bein' said whinever there's stealin' offen ye done. Am I a liar, Ann Donovan?"

"You are not, Mary Cassidy," says I. "'Tis truth you do be speakin'."

"For which same I thank you true," says she, bowin' wid politeness.

'Twas her that had me climbin' the wall, me well knowin' 'twas not her that knew di'monds from glass whin she saw thim, let alone her havin' that same.

"'Cassidy,' says I, wid fierceness," says she, come, awake man, an' get the ax.'

"'What's ailin' you, Mary Cassidy?' says he.

"'"'Tis burglars,' says I.

"Wid that he makes wan leap offen his chair, wid his two fists ready for smashin' the face offen thim whose face was needin' smashin'.

"'"'Tis not me that's wantin' the ax,' says he, speakin' wid excitement. 'Where's thim burglars?'

"'Forninst the windy,' says I.

"'Twas him that wint out av the door on a run, an' 'twas me that got the laugh when he came back again, him bringin' the eldest Dago offen the family next door, which same is gettin' to be grand-mannered an' like us Irish, since they moved up agen the Cassidys, let alone their backin' up to the Donovans' back door. Am I a liar?" says she, speakin' wid manners.

"You are not," says I. "Sure 'tis Mary Cassidy that's always the lady," says I. "Go on wid the burglars."

"'Twas the eldest Dago, him bein' not much a-past tin, an' him bein' that hungry an' lookin' for Mary Cassidy, well knowin' 'tis her that never'll turn a hungry lad from her door.

"'Twas Cassidy that had the laugh on me, him settin' down in his chair, doin' that same to beat the band, wid the young Dago holdin' his two arms acrost his face, lettin' on he was cryin', wid never a tear drop wettin his cheek, an' him wid the wan eye av him peekin' at Mary Cassidy.

"'Twas me that took an' fed him till his stummick could hold no more, me givin' wan look at Cassidy, tippin' him the wink av me eye, whilst 'twas me that was sayin': 'Cassidy, take thim di'monds out av the coal an' shove the ax under the bed. 'Tis only the poor an' hungry that's come to the Cassidy's door.'

Wid that she rose up offen her chair an' her sayin': "'Tis a cup o' tea that'll go iligant an' be doin' us good where we need it the most. Will yees have wan wid me, Ann Donovan?" says she, speakin' wid manners.

"I will," says I, speakin' wid pleasure.

Wid that, it was her that took an' put the teapot on the stove, whilst 'twas me that sat rockin' an' thinkin' "Niver did I see the likes o' that Mary Cassidy, an' 'tis me that's thinkin', 'tis you that's thinking that same.

Am I a liar?

POETS' CORNER

VILIKINS AND HIS DINAH

Author Unknown.

'Tis of a merchant who in London did dwell;
He had but one daughter, an unkimmon nice young gall.
Her name it was Dinah, scarce sixteen years old,
With a very large fortune in silver and gold.
Sing tu ral i, tu ral i, tu ral i da.

As Dinah was walking in the garden one day,
Her papa came to her, and thus he did say—
"Go dress yourself, Dinah, in gorgeous array,
And take you a husband both gallant and gay."
Sing tu ral i, tu ral i, tu ral i da.

Oh papa, oh papa, I've not made up my mind,
And to marry just yet, I don't feel inclined,
If you'll let me live single, just a year or two more,
To you, my large fortune I'll gladly give o'er,

"Go, go, boldest daughter," the parent replied,
"If you won't consent to be this young man's bride,
I'll give your large fortune to the nearest of kin,
And you shan't reap the benefit of one single pin."
Sing tu ral i, tu ral i, tu ral i da.

As Vilikins was walking the gardens around,
He spied his dear Dinah lying dead on the ground,
With a cup of cold pison lying close by her side,
And a billet-dux saying 'twas by pison she died.
Sing tu ral i, tu ral i, tu ral i da.

He kissed her cold corpse a thousand times o'er,
And called her his Dinah, though she was no more,
Then he drank up the pison like a lover so brave,
And Vilikins and his Dinah lie both in one grave.
Sing tu ral i, tu ral i, tu ral i da.

Now all you young maidens a warning take by her,
And never by no means don't disobey your gov'nor,
And all you young fellows, mind who you clap eyes on,
Think of Vilikens and Dinah and the cup of cold pison.
Sing tu ral i, tu ral i, tu ral i da.

THE DOG UNDER THE WAGON

By Mrs. M. T. Kidder.

"Come wife," says good old Farmer Gray,
"Put on your things, 'tis market day;
Let's be off to the nearest town—
There and back ere the sun goes down.
Spot? No, we'll leave old Spot behind."
But Spot he barked, and Spot he whined,
And soon made up his doggish mind
To steal away under the wagon!

Away they went, a good round pace,
And joy came into the farmer's face,
"Poor Spot," said he, "did want to come;
But I'm very glad he's left at home,
He'll guard the barn, and guard the cot,
And keep the cattle out of the lot."
"I'm not so sure of that," growled Spot.
The little dog under the wagon.

The farmer all his produce sold,
And got his pay in yellow gold;
Then started home, just after dark—
Home through the lonely forest. Hark!
A robber springs from behind a tree—
"Your money or else your life!" says he,
The moon was out, yet he didn't see,
The little dog under the wagon.

Old Spot he barked, and Spot he whined,
And Spot he grabbed the thief behind,
And dragged him down in mud and dirt;
He tore his coat and tore his shirt;
He held him with a whisk and bound,
And he couldn't rise from the miry ground;
While his legs and arms the farmer bound,
And tumbled him into the wagon.

Old Spot he saved the farmer's life,
The farmer's money, the farmer's wife;
And now a hero grand and gay,
A silver collar he wears today!
And everywhere his master goes,
Among his friends, among his foes,
He follows upon his horny toes,
The little dog under the wagon.

Be sure to write Household Editor on the envelope of all letters intended for this page. We need to have you, else we should not ask it.

THE FIRST BLUEBIRD

James Whitcomb Riley.

Jest rain and snow; and rain again!
And dribble! drip! and blow!
Then snow! and thaw! and slush! and then—
Some more rain and snow!

This morning I was 'most afeard
To wake up—when, I jing!
I seen the sun shine out and heerd
The first bluebird of Spring!—
Mother she'd raised the winder some,
And in acrost the orchurd come,
Soft as a angel's wing,
A breezy, treesy, beesy hum,
Too sweet fer anything!

The winter's shroud was rent apart—
The sun bust forth in glee,—
And when that bluebird sung, my heart
Hopped out o' bed with me!

BIG AND LITTLE THINGS

By Alfred M. Miles.
(Recitation for a Girl.)

I cannot do the big things
That I should like to do,
To make the earth forever fair,
The sky forever blue.

But I can do the small things
That help to make it sweet;
Though clouds arise and fill the skies,
And tempests beat.

I cannot stay the raindrops
That tumble from the skies;
But I can wipe the tears away
From baby's pretty eyes.

I cannot make the sun shine,
Or warm the winter bleak;
But I can clear the clouds away
From brother's troubled face.

I cannot make the corn grow,
Or work upon the land;
But I can put new strength and will
In father's busy hand.

I cannot stay the east wind,
Or thaw its icy smart;
But I can keep a corner warm
In mother's loving heart.

I cannot do the big things
That I should like to do,
To make the earth forever fair,
The sky forever blue.

But I can do the small things
That help to make it sweet;
Though clouds arise and fill the skies,
And tempests beat.

This old song is much wanted. It is called The Blackbird, and has these lines: "With sobbing and sighing and sad lamentation, I heard a fair lady whilst making her moan."

Another song requested is The Ledger of Heaven.

THE RHYMED RECIPE

Here is a line o' type or two, regarding the rhymed recipe we published in this corner, April 6:

You can just imagine my surprise when I turned to the Poets' Corner in the dear old Blade, and found that my dearest sister, Mrs. Joseph Gaslin, had sent you the pudding recipe in rhyme. We, as girls, used to sing it together as a four verse song, repeating the seventh and eighth lines over again. It caused a lot of fun in the neighborhood where we lived.

Now I would like to ask for an old song. It is quite a comical one, giving a warning to the young men not to want too much when asking "father" for the hand of his daughter, or they might get left, as this fellow did. I hope there will be some one of the Blade readers that will know it. This is a clue to it: 'Then he, like a woodchuck, was turned out of doors, forbidden that he should come there any more."—Mrs. T. W. Lang, Anoke, Minnesota.

MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

"HELLO!"

May I join you for a minute or two, happy people? I am a reader of The Blade. "Like it, guess I do." I always watch and wait for it and dive for the letters first to see who is missing. I am a young, unmarried, happy fellow of 18, and I am a grocery boy. I find it a good plan to say "Good morning" to the customers, and we get along pretty good. When they get cranky, just smile, and they will soon, too—Grocery Boy, Indiana.

HERE'S FLORIDA OLD MAN

Dear M. G. R.'s—It may be some of you remember Florida Old Man. Well, here I am once more. We have had a fine winter, with flowers blooming and vegetables growing in the open air all winter, and now there are strawberries, peas, beans and other garden stuff in plenty and of the best.

Strawberries make a big money crop here during February, March and April. Over half a million dollars is received in this state yearly, for this luscious fruit. Planting, growing, picking, packing and shipping, give employment to a large force.

I have been on only one trip this winter, and that was to Nassau, a famous resort of the Bahama islands. The trip was delightful and the bathing fine. Deep down in the water the beautiful colors of the coral were a delight to look at. Small children of both sexes, swim about with perfect security, and will dive for a nickel or penny thrown in the water, and get it before it reaches the bottom. At the ages of six to ten years, they are more matured than the children of colder climates. Here, they need no fire for heating purposes, and by the currents of air, produced by the gulf stream and trade winds, it is never very hot.

I shall leave in a short time for a trip to Hot Springs, thence to California and then to Oregon, Washington and other points. I expect to reach Toledo about October, and may be able with the assistance of the M. G. R.'s to find some one to be Mrs. Florida Old Man and come back to Florida with me. Success to the M. G. R.'s.—Florida Old Man.

I know the M. G. R.'s are appreciative of your confidence in them, but 'tis not us that's running a matrimonial bureau.—Elizabeth.

"LISTEN, ONE AND ALL."

Dear M. G. R.'s—Here I am again on the threshold, asking admission, and I seem to hear Elizabeth say, "Welcome."

Listen, I have a few things to tell one and all. Some time last fall, I decided to write a letter to the M. G. R.'s, and in the letter I asked for a correspondence with some of the western girls, and especially Wyoming Cow Girl. I did not think I had half so many friends in the world, but a few days after my letter was printed, I began to receive letters and postals from the M. G. R.'s. Up to the present time I have about 90 letters and postals together, so you see how many friends I have. I began to answer them, but they came so fast I had to quit. I received 13 letters and 10 postals in one day.

I saw a letter from some one who admired the West Virginia grit. Now, if you could have seen me about the time of my letter shower, you would not have admired my grit. I thank you one and all for your letters, but if you do not hear from me, don't be offended.

Mississippi Sunflower, I enjoyed that trip you told about; I felt sad when the engine broke down. That was too bad. I have a boat ride every morning and evening, as I cross the beautiful Elk river going to and from my work.

Hazel Eyes and Sunshine, I still remember you, and all the rest of you who wrote to me. I have your names and if we ever meet, we shall be fast friends.

Well, before I stay too long, I will say good-by.—W. M. Pierson Twistville, West Virginia.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE

Dear M. G. R.'s.—While the snow storms come and go, covering the ground, and then the sun coming forth and melting it all away, illustrates our lives of storm and sunshine, the sunshine always being the greatest, as the sun melts the snow all away, so does the sunshine drive our sorrows all away. Just a word here. We all have our storms in life. Some are real, while the most of them are imaginary, and it is strange but true, that we can endure the real ones better than we can the imaginary ones, and it is almost impossible for us to be that loving, kind being our Creator intended us to be, when the storms overtake us.

If Mr. Carnegie would give another eleven millions for a peace fund, to seek out the causes of the abnormal state of life, and arbitrate between diseases and health, it would bring a greater blessing to humanity than the arbitrations between nations. But we shall not stop to wait for help. We shall work out our own salvation in the fruits of our labor.

I live among the West Virginia hills, that are so beautifully illustrated in the song composed by Mr. H. E. Engle, The West Virginia Hills. I live on a farm; eat three times a day when I can get it; work most every day; tell the truth when a lie don't suit; do not use tobacco, tea, coffee or liquor in any form; am a great lover of fruits of all kinds, and the sentiment of J. H. Surrett's letter from Tennessee, is my sentiment to a T.

IN FOR FUN?

Dear Blade Readers—Will you let a girl that is in for fun join your happy band? I am a girl of 17 and live in the country. My father has been taking The Blade for about two years. I think it is fine. My father was an old soldier. He was in the civil war from begining to ending. He is now 80 years old. I certainly do enjoy listening to him tell about the times he used to have. My school is out, and I am sorry for it, as we had such a good time jumping the rope. I had a good teacher. His name is J. A. Smith. As this is my first letter to The Blade I will close, hoping that it will not find its way to the waste basket.—Black Eyes of West Virginia.

Black Eyes—Do you go to school just to jump rope?—Elizabeth.

A SAWED-OFF

Dear M. G. R.'s—Will you admit a Jackson county boy into your happy band? I live about three miles east of Jackson on a farm of 80 acres. I have five brothers and three sisters. My father and one brother are mail carriers. Two of my brothers and I are going to farm this summer. I am going to school and expect to be a teacher in a year or two. I am little for my age. I am 17 years old. I am 6 feet 4 inches tall and weigh about 150 pounds. I have light hair and gray eyes. I wear No. 11 shoes. I think I have a good foundation, don't you? Well, I guess I have written about enough, so I will close with best wishes.

M. G. R. AFFAIRS

At the present time of writing, this is a pretty fine day in Toledo, with more than some wind. The lake breeze is blowing all over us.

Audie, here is a message for you: "It will not be long before Audie, of Indiana, will have an opportunity to grow string beans again. I wonder how she has existed during the winter without them, or did she can a quantity of them? Be that as it may be, she has two sweet little boys. I have their pictures in my scrap book, with many other clippings, taken from the dear, old Blade.—Aunt Eloise, of Michigan."

Eloise—Your sea wrack question will be answered by the Question Bureau gentleman.

Here are my best wishes to you, Edna Wilson.

Calm yourself, Velva, you are a little too giddy for us.

All letters for this page—the Peace Page—should have Household Editor written on the envelope. Also, and moreover, sign your real names.

SOME POINTERS

By Elizabeth.

Clean surroundings are as beneficial to the prosperity of those who provide clean surroundings, as they are to those for whom clean surroundings are provided.

When you think you have reached your limit, don't believe it. Take new breath and make a fresh start.

War and worry destroy. Peace and faith build up. Anger is war.

Whether you take part in harmful talk or not, keep away from it. You cannot touch pitch without being defiled. Run fast away from the defilement of harmful conversation. Run fast.

Don't hide away from the world when you are torn and bleeding with sorrow. Heal your wounds and cure your sorrow by staying in the world. Give sympathy and help wherever they are needed. You cannot find happiness by thinking of yourself alone.

I wish everybody good health and happiness. If you have these, the prosperity part will take care of itself.

'Tis time for housecleaning, papering and painting. Here's hoping.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

SHE KNOWS BECKY JANE

Dear Friends—As a reader of the Household for some time, I have often felt like telling the sisters how much I have been helped and cheered by it. I have always faltered before doing so, but the letter of Becky Jane was so interesting to me. Long before I finished reading it, I realized the writer was one of my girlhood friends and that her husband is one whom I have always known, so I enjoyed it all the more.

The Crane quotation was so familiar, I realized, as never before, how we sisters enjoy much the same literature.

I am busy these days doing the sewing for spring and summer, and "mothering" little chickens, not that I have so many of them, but the inclement weather renders care a never-ending necessity.

I will make my letter short, for my little "Elizabeth" is clamoring for a song, as she is sleepy. Good-bye, and "the top o' the marnin' to ye."—Nellie R. N., West Virginia.

THE WAY THEY LEARNED

Here is a little Mountain state woman who has been a reader of The Blade for several years, and has always found it a very interesting paper:

I always read the Household page, and I have often thought I would write a few lines to the Cozy Corner.

I live in Gilmer county, near the little village of Newberne.

I have been married eight years and have a good husband and two dear little boys, and one of the happiest homes in America.

My husband is employed by the Crude Oil Co. His office is only a short distance from the house, so he is at home most of the time.

We live in an oil field at the present time, but do not expect to live here very long. We are going to locate somewhere in a good place to send our little boys to school, as they are nearing the age to be in school. We have both had some experience in teaching and we know that a child's interest and advancement in school work depend largely on home help, so we have begun to consider their education.

The way our children learned most of their letters was from a newspaper, placed under their plates on the dining table to protect the table linen. We have ever so many little story books for them, such as Foxy Grandpa's Sparklets, Mother Goose's Favorites and several others.

These little stories have created in them a great interest for books. They never tire of having us read to them. Of course, most of these stories have pictures which make them the more interesting. A good way to teach children to spell is to give them a newspaper with a good deal of large print and have them cut out the large letters and arrange them in order to spell some small, simple word to begin with. You will be surprised to see how soon they will learn to spell their own names as well as many other words. I do not believe in compelling a child to study its books, but try to manage some way to get him interested, and the rest will be easy. Our little boy, not quite seven, can read everything in the Jones First Reader, and it has been more of a pleasure to him than a task.

I wish the writers of the Cozy Corner would write more about their children, and tell what they do for little boys when they make so much noise it almost gives you the earache, and turn down all the dining room chairs and tie them together for horses, etc. I usually let them alone, as I think it is good for their lungs and muscles. I guess there have been so many other letters written from W. Va. that it will not be necessary for me to give any description of our state.

I have always lived in W. Va., except about two years of my life, which were spent in Ohio. I have been in several other states. I have been in Chicago, Cincinnati, Milwaukee and several other large cities, but West Virginia, with its numerous high hills and ever friendly people, is good enough for me. I would enjoy seeing more of the natural curiosities of our America than works that were planned and made by the hand of man. This is my first letter to The Blade and perhaps it may never be in print, so I will not write any more, as this is too long now.

Success to The Blade.—Pearl, of West Virginia.

"TO MY SISTER READERS"

My dear reader friends of The Blade—As I have been a reader, too, for some time, of this most welcome visitor, I shall try to write a few lines to my sister readers, trusting they will not fall into the waste basket, for I hope they will be of some interest to a few of the readers, if not to the many. I wish to say in the beginning, that some time ago the song, West Virginia Hills came out in The Blade, stating "Author Unknown," and I thought perhaps some of the readers would like to know the authors' names. They were T. L. Bowers and wife. They taught quite a number of singing schools near Bluefield, West Virginia, over 20 years ago and it was while they were there, that they composed the song. I was but a mere girl at that time and was living in West Virginia and attended the singing school. I shall never forget what a sweet singer Mrs. Bowers was. Her given name was Kellie. Their home was in Tennessee and they went back there from West Virginia and I have never heard from them since, but oh, how I would love to hear them sing the West Virginia Hills again! I would love to meet Beckey Jane and congratulate her on The Will and the Way. I would that more people were like her. Well, as I have written quite a long letter I must step out for this time, but just one more word yet. Do any of the readers know the song, The Girl I Loved in Sunny Tennessee?—Mrs. L. Brewster, Boone Mill, Virginia.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

Mrs. T. V. Lang—Thank you for your letter. The little note to me I sent to my mother.—Elizabeth.

A Keystone Bachelor—Your letter is received and appreciated. I prefer the name Elizabeth without any prefix. You are forgiven.

Here is a line regarding our letters—"If the authors of the Cozy Corner letters only knew of the innumerable rays of sunshine they are sending broadcast over the land, I am sure they would feel very much gratified."—A Keystone Bachelor.

This is for you to do: Write Household Editor on the envelope of all letters intended for this page, the Peace Page.

ROOT BEER

This recipe for root beer should have been published before, but the letter containing it lost itself, and was only discovered in time for this week's page. If too late for this year, it can be saved for the next. Here it is:

Make a soft yeast by boiling a handful of hops in a pint of water. Strain, and while it is hot, add flour to make a batter. When it is cool, add one yeast cake that has been made soft in warm water. Set in a warm place to raise.

Take two ounces of each of the following roots and barks: Burdock, yellow dock, dandelion and sarsaparilla roots, wild cherry, poplar and sassafras barks, and the same of hops to every gallon of water used. Boil one half hour. Strain into a large crock or keg. I use a four gallon crock. Add one-half teacup of sugar to every gallon. Let it stand until blood-warm, then add three tablespoonfuls of the soft yeast to every gallon. Stir it well and tie a cloth over it. Set away to work. It should be ready for use the next day. The yeast will all rise to the top. If set in a cool place, one can keep it a long time even in warm weather. Either dry or green roots and barks may be used.

This is a pleasant drink, besides being a good, spring tonic. Any bark roots that are liked may be used in addition to the ones mentioned. The main point is to have good, sweet, soft yeast to start it working.—Aunt Eloise, of Michigan.

Home-Made Hair Tonic

Here is a formula for a good home-made hair tonic, given to me by a friend of mine, whose name is Jennie Root and whose profession is to know about these things. This is the way to make it:

Take a small handful of dried camomile. Put it in one quart of water and simmer down to a pint. Strain and bottle. For dry hair, add a teaspoonful of glycerine, castor oil, or any pure oil. Put the oil in the mixture while it is warm. Shake each time before using. It may be applied every day or whenever possible, but be sure to apply it to the scalp. The scalp is what needs fertilizing, not the hair.

A good way to use the tonic, is to pour a little in a small dish, and use a small bit of cotton with which to rub it on the scalp. Part the hair, and rub on these various partings. Rub in thoroughly, so the scalp may be loosened, as a loose scalp is necessary to the health of hair. A loose scalp, clean, well brushed hair, no rats, and a shampoo about once in three weeks, will do wonders. Rain water and castile soap make an excellent hair wash. No borax, soda, or anything that dries the life out of the hair, should be used. If you do, you will either get gray or bald-headed. Then you will be sorry.—Elizabeth.

Before Allowing an Operation

Please Read These Two Letters.

The following letter from Mrs. Orville Rock will prove how unwise it is for women to submit to the dangers of a surgical operation when it may be avoided by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. **She was four weeks in the hospital and came home suffering worse than before.** Then after all that suffering Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored her health.

HERE IS HER OWN STATEMENT.

Paw Paw, Mich.—"Two years ago I suffered very severely with a displacement—I could not be on my feet for a long time. My physician treated me for several months without much relief, and at last sent me to Ann Arbor for an operation. I was there four weeks and came home suffering worse than before. My mother advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I did. To-day I am well and strong and do all my own housework. I owe my health to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and advise every woman who is afflicted with any female complaint to try it."—Mrs. Orville Rock, R. R. No. 5, Paw Paw, Mich.

"There never was a worse case."

Rockport, Ind.—"There never was a worse case of woman's ills than mine, and I cannot begin to tell you what I suffered. For over two years I was not able to do anything. I was in bed for a month and the doctor said nothing but an operation would cure me. My father suggested Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; so to please him I took it, and I improved wonderfully, so I am able to travel, ride horseback, take long rides and never feel any ill effects from it. I can only ask other suffering women to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial before submitting to an operation."—Mrs. Margaret Meredith, R. F. D. No. 3, Rockport, Ind.

We will pay a handsome reward to any person who will prove to us that these letters are not genuine and truthful—or that either of these women were paid in any way for their testimonials, or that the letters are published without their permission, or that the original letter from each did not come to us entirely unsolicited.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

EAFNESS CURED

have demonstrated that deafness an be cured."—Dr. Guy Clifford Powell.

he secret of how to use the mysterand invisible nature forces for the of Deafness and Head Noises has at been discovered by the famous Physi-Scientist, Dr. Guy Clifford Powell. Deafness and Head Noises disappear as magic under the use of this new wonderful discovery. He will send all suffer from Deafness and Head es full information how they may be d, absolutely free, no matter how they have been deaf, or what caused deafness. This marvelous Treatment natural and certain that you wonder why it was not discovered re. Investigators marvel at the quick its. Any deaf person can have full rmation how to be cured quickly and d to stay cured at home without inng a cent. Write today to Dr. Guy ford Powell, 8373 Bank Building, ria, Ill., and get full information of new and wonderful discovery, abtely free.

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discouraged; not interested in anything? ou want to feel fresh and wide awake in morning, ambitious to work? Write for 30 treatment and

GET WELL.

hen the stomach, liver and kidneys are ed to — diseased for a time, a condition nery follows. Bladder and urinary trouble Weakness Due to Excesses are serious. Old Dr. Wright remeglect them. es help old and young. Thirty days' treatone dollar. Write today.

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S NASBY. TOLEDO, OHIO.

ASTHMA

ely sent to any sufferer. If it cures send $1. ot, don't. Give express office. Write today. onal Chemical Co., 631 Ohio ave., Sidney, O.

WOMEN WHO DREAD MOTHERHOOD

ormation How They May Give Birth o Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No woman need any longer dread the ns of childbirth, or remain childless. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to reving the sorrows of women. He has ved that all pain at childbirth may entirely banished, and he will gladly you how it may be done absolutely e of charge. Send your name and adss to Dr. J. H. Dye, 429 Lewis Block, ffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, tpaid, his wonderful book, which is how to give birth to happy, healthy ldren, absolutely without pain; also w to cure sterility. Do not delay but ite today.

LADIES
WHY SUFFER?

Orange Lily cured me of painful periods, Leucorrhea, Ulceration and other Irregularities after nd been given up to die. To any suffering lady I will send a **50 cent package** of this wonderful remedy **FREE**, nd at once to

MRS. C. C. FRETTER, Box 306, DETROIT, MICH.

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CURED TO STAY CURED

No relapse. No return of choking spells or other asthmatic symptoms. etzel system of treatment approved by best U. S. ical authorities as the only system known to permaently **FREE TEST TREATMENT** the disease. luding medicines, prepared for any one giving a full cription of the case and sending names of 2 asthmasufferers. Address **FRANK WHETZEL, M.D.** pt. 8, American Express Building, Chicago.

FAT FOLKS

ve me your name and address and I will ll you how to reduce your bust, waist and ips without starving. **Results Guaranteed.** s. G. M. Greising, 511 Main St., Toledo, O.

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ARRY Catalogue, with hundreds of photos and descriptions FREE. Pay if suited. ELECT CLUB, Dept. 46, TEKONSHA, MICHIGAN.

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Remarkable Michigan External Remedy which is curing thousands sent TO TRY FREE.

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Don't take medicine to draw out impurities but help Nature expel them through the pores in her own simple way.

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Send my coupon today. Return mail will bring you a regular $1.00 pair of **Magic Foot Drafts**, the great Michigan remedy which is curing thousands, **TO TRY FREE.** Then if you are satisfied with the test received send us One Dollar. If not, send nothing. **You decide and we take your word.** Magic Foot Drafts are curing Rheumatism in every form — Muscular, Sciatic, Lumbago, Gout, or no matter what stage of progress or how many physicians have failed. The simple principles underlying this wonderful treatment are fully explained in our illustrated book. Don't delay but send the coupon now—today—**while you can.** Send no money—just the coupon.

This $1 Coupon FREE

Good for a regular $1.00 pair of Magic Foot Drafts to be sent Free to try (as explained above) to

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Mail this coupon to Magic Foot Draft Company, WB16 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

THE MARKETS

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, O., April 19.—Unexpected strength at Liverpool started wheat up grade on the call today. Demand from continental Europe was of better character and India was reported offering less freely. Not long after the opening the market was depressed by selling on weakness in the southwest. Generally good crop reports had a decidedly bearish influence on the far futures. One of the important foreign developments was strength in the Argentine market. Toledo cash and May opened ⅝c higher at 99⅝c, July ¼c higher at 87⅝c, and September ⅛c up at 87⅝c. The market began to ease off early on the southwest situation. Before midday, all the early advance was lost.

Light movement had something to do with strength in corn. May opened ⅛c off at 51c, July ¼c advanced at 52¾c, and September ¼c higher at 53⅜c. Save for an advance of ¼c in the near month, the market remained steady in the initial half hour.

Oats was influenced by the other grains, opening a shade stronger with May at 34½c, July at 34⅜c and September at 33c. The initial prices were unchanged.

Clover seed receipts were 19 bags against 354 a year ago. Shipments were 410, compared with 60 a year ago. Opening at the following prices, the early market was steady: Cash $9.00, April $8.80, October and December $7.80, and March $7.85.

	TOLEDO.		
	——April 19.		Close
Wheat—	Open.	Noon.	April 18.
Cash	88⅝	88¼	88¼
May	88⅝	88¼	88¼
July	87⅝	87½	87⅝
Sept.	87⅝	87½	87½
Corn—			
Cash	....	....	51¼
May	51	51¼	51¼
July	52⅜	52⅜	52½
Sept.	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
Oats—			
Cash	....	....	34½
May	34½	34⅝	34½
July	34½	34½	34⅝
Sept.	33	33	32⅞
Clover Seed—			
Cash	9.00	9.00	9.00
March	8.80	8.80	8.80
April	7.80	7.80	7.80
Oct.	7.80	7.80	7.80
Dec.	7.85	7.85	7.85
	CHICAGO.		
Wheat—			
May	89	88¼	88¼
July	86¼	86	86¼
Sept.	85⅝	85⅝	85½
Dec.	87½	87⅛	87⅛
Corn—			
May	49½	49⅝	49⅝
July	50⅝	50⅝	50½
Sept.	51⅝	51⅝	51½
Oats—			
May	31⅝	31½	31¼
July	31⅝	31½	31½
Sept.	31¼	31¼	31¼
	CHICAGO PROVISIONS.		
Pork—			
May	15.45	15.40	15.52
July	14.85	14.80	14.97
Lard—			
May	7.87	7.87	8.00
July	8.00	7.95	8.10
Sept.	8.07	8.02	8.20
Ribs—			
May	8.45	8.45	8.45
July	8.05	7.97	8.05
Sept.	7.97	7.87	7.95

Money and Stocks.

New York, April 19.—(Wall Street.)—Disruption of the Missouri Pacific board of directors yesterday led to heavy selling of stock at the opening of the market today. It declined ⅞ in the first few minutes to a new low point for the year and then quickly recovered half the loss. The market was unsettled and feverish and there were wide openings in several of the active stocks. Wisconsin Central lost 1¼ and Chicago, Great Western & New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1. United States Steel opened at a slight gain and on heavy sales quickly fell to below last night's close.

After the opening orders had been executed the market lost its feverishness and quieted down. Traders were disinclined to do much, pending further development in the Gould situation. Prices meanwhile improved steadily; Missouri Pacific, Reading, Union Pacific, United States Steel and other leading stocks rising fractionally above yesterday's closing. Brooklyn Union Gas receded 1 and International Paper, preferred, 2¾.

The stock fell back into the condition of dullness of the last few weeks, with prices well above the low level established. The uncertainty of the opening, which unsettled values considerably, was dispelled by strong support which was offered and covered by bears, who sold heavily yesterday also helped to steady the market. The improved aspect of the Mexican situation was also an influence in elevating prices, as was the fact that the London market for American securities was higher, despite the severe liquidation here yesterday, presumably on buying from this side. National Biscuit gained 2¼, and Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie 1⅝. Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Omaha about 7 points lower. Bonds were irregular.

New York Stocks.

Stocks.	New York, April 18, 1911. Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco. com	37	37	36	36
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co	118½	118¼	116⅞	116⅞
Atchison	108⅜	108⅝	106⅞	106⅞
Am. Car & F. Co	52⅛	52⅛	51½	51½
Anaconda	37¾	37¾	36¼	36¼
Amal. Copper	62⅛	62⅛	59⅝	60¼
Am. Smelters	73⅝	73⅝	70⅝	71¼
Am. Ag. Chem. com	55½	55½	54¼	54½
Am. Steel Fdy	44	44	43¾	43¾
Am. Tel. & Tel.	145¾	145¾	145	145⅝
Am. Tobacco pfd	97	97	97	97
Am. Cotton Oil	54½	54½	51⅞	53
Am. Beet Sugar	42½	42½	41½	41½
Biscuit com	134⅜	135¼	130½	132½
Balt. & Ohio	105⅛	105⅝	104	104
B'lyn R. Trans	78	78	76⅞	76⅞
Cast I. Pipe com	16½	16½	16½	16¼
Beth. Steel com	33	33	32¼	32¼
Chicago & G. W.	21	21	21	21
Canadian Pacific	225¼	225¼	223	224⅝
Clover Leaf	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19¾
Clover Leaf pfd	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
Colorado Fuel	30	30	29	29
Ches. & Ohio	80¼	80¼	78	78½
Central Leather	27½	27½	26½	26⅝
Consolidated Gas	143	143	141½	141⅝
Can pfd	93¼	93¼	92	92⅝
Corn Product com	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
Erie com	29⅝	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝
Erie 1st pfd	47¼	47¼	46½	46½
Erie 2d pfd	37	37	37	37
Gt. Northern pfd	125½	125½	124¼	124¾
Gt. Northern Ore	61⅜	61⅜	60¼	60½
Ill. Central	137	137	137	137
Int. Harvester com	115½	115½	115½	115½
Interborough com	18½	18½	17⅝	17⅞
Interborough pfd	51½	51½	50¾	50¾
K. C. So. com	33¼	33¼	32½	32½
Louis. & Nash	144	144	143	143
Laclede Gas	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
Missouri Pacific	47¾	47¾	45⅝	46¼
M. S. M.	137½	137½	134¾	134¾
M. K. & T. com	32	32	31¾	31¾
Nor. Pacific	123⅜	123⅜	120¾	121⅜
National Lead	52	52	51¼	51½
Nevada Con's	18	18	17⅝	17⅝
Northwestern	144	144	144	144
North Am. Co.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
N. Y. Central	106¼	106¼	104⅞	105¼
Nickel Plate com	59	59	59	59
N. & W. com	107¼	107¼	104¾	105½
N. & W. Con. 4s	107	107	105	105½
Ont. & Western	41¼	41½	40½	40⅝
Pr. Stl. Car Co. com	32	32	31⅝	31⅝
Penn. Ry	124¼	124¼	123½	123⅝
Pacific Mail	24¼	24¼	23½	23½
People's Gas Co.	104	104	103⅛	103⅜
Reading com	154⅛	154⅛	151½	151⅞
Rock Island	29	29	28⅛	28⅛
Rep. I. & S. Co.	32	32	32	32
So. Ry	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26¼
So. Ry. pfd	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¼
St. Paul	120¼	120¼	117	117⅝
Southern Pacific	115¼	115¼	113½	114
So. Pac. Con. 4s	97⅛	97⅛	97	97⅛
Texas Pacific	26½	26½	26	26
Tenn. Copper	86¼	86¼	85⅝	85⅝
Union Pacific	176¼	176¼	173½	174½
Union Pacific pfd	93¼	93½	93⅝	92⅝
Un. Pac. Con. 4s	104⅞	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
U. S. Steel	76⅝	76⅝	74⅝	74⅞
U. S. Steel pfd	119¼	119¼	119	119
U. S. Steel 5s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝
U. S. Rubber com	40⅝	40⅝	40	40
Utah Copper	43⅜	43¾	42¾	42⅝
Virginia Chem	63⅝	63⅝	61¼	61⅝
Western Md.	50	50	49¼	49¼
Wabash com	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛
Wabash pfd	37	37	35	35¼
Western Union	72½	72½	71⅜	71⅜

Toledo Live Stock.

Toledo Union Stock Yards, April 19.—Hogs were about 5c to 10c lower. Heavy runs in other markets caused the break. Other lines of live stock were steady.

Hogs—Selected heavies, $6.15@6.35; good mediums, $6.35@6.50; heavy yorkers, $6.35@6.70; light yorkers, $6.70@6.75; good mixed, $6.50@6.70; bulk of sales, $6.40@6.70; good pigs, $6.70@6.75; stags and roughs, $4.50@5.25.

Cattle—Prime steers, 1,250 lbs. and up, $5.75@6.00; good to choice, $5.50@6.00; good fat, 1,050 to 1,200 lbs., $5.50@5.75; fair to good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $5.25@5.50; common and light steers, $5.00@5.25; choice fat cows, $4.25@4.50; fair to good cows, $4.00@4.25; common cows, $3.00@3.50; canners and cutters, $2.50@3.00; prime export bulls, $4.50@5.00; good butcher bulls, $4.00@4.50; fair to good bologna, $4.00@4.25; common, $4.00@4.25; choice fat heifers, $4.75@5.50; fair to good heifers, $4.25@4.75; common and light heifers, $4.00@4.50; good to choice feeding steers, $5.25@5.50; fair to good feeders, $5.00@5.25; stockers, good to choice, $4.25@4.50; stockers, common to fair, $4.00@4.25; milkers and springers, $25@60.

Sheep and Lambs—(Clipped)—Prime wethers, $3.25@4.00; good to choice mixed, $3.00@3.50; fair to good, $3.00@3.25; culls and common, $2.00@3.00; clipped lambs, choice, $5.00@5.25; yearlings, $4.00@4.25; lambs, $4.50@5.00.

Calves — Veal, choice to extra, $7.50; fair to good, $6.00@6.50; common to light, $5.00@6.00; heavy and pallfed, $4.00@5.00.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., April 19.—(By Swope, Hughes, Waltz & Benstead)—Cattle, two cars; market slow. Hogs, 20 cars; market lower; heavy, $6.60@6.70; Yorkers, $6.90; pigs, $7.00. Sheep, 40 cars; market lower; lambs, $6.50@6.65; clipped, $5.50@5.65; yearlings, $4.75@5.00; wethers, $4.00@4.25; ewes, $3.50@3.75. Calves, $4.00@7.25.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, April 19.—Cattle, receipts estimated at 20,000; market generally 10c lower; heeves, $5.15@6.70; Texas steers, $4.60@5.60; western steers, $4.80@5.80; stockers and feeders, $4.00@5.75; cows and heifers, $2.70@5.80; calves, $4.75@6.50. Hogs, receipts estimated at 25,000; market slow, 5@10c lower; light, $6.20@6.55; mixed, $6.15@6.50; heavy, $5.90@6.35; rough, $5.90@6.10; good to choice heavy, $6.10@6.35; pigs, $6.20@6.55; bulk of sales, $6.25@6.40. Sheep, receipts estimated at 20,000; market weak to 10c lower; native, $3.00@4.70; western, $3.15@4.70; yearlings, $4.30@5.25; lambs, native, $4.50@6.15; western, $4.75@6.15.

Toledo Produce.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1 lb. prints, 22c; solid pack, 21c.

Process Butter—Per lb., tub, 18@19c; dairy, prime, 18c; packing stock, 12c; oleo, 18@20c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 13¼@15c; New York state, 14½c; brick, 15c; limburger, 15@18c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, current receipts, 16c.

Onions—Bermuda, $2.85; home-grown, 100 lbs., $3.25; onion sets, white, $1.50@2.00; yellow, 85c; garlic, lb., 10c.

Celery—Florida, crate, $2.50.

Lettuce—8c head; Florida, hamper, $2.00@2.25.

Rhubarb—Bunch, 35@75c; 45-lb. box, $2.75.

Cauliflower—California, case, $5.00.

Peppers—Florida, case, $3.00.

Asparagus—Doz. bunches, $1.25; 2 doz. case, $2.50.

Spinach—Eastern, bbl., $2.50.

Cucumbers—Boston, doz., $1.50@1.75; home grown, $1.50; Florida, $1.10.

Beans—Wax, $4.25@4.50; green, $4.00.

Egg Plant—Case, $3.25.

Tomatoes—Florida, $2.25@2.50.

Potatoes—50@55c; Bermuda, basket, $2.00.

Seed Potatoes—Bu. 75c@$1.10.

Sweet Potatoes—Delaware and fancy Jerseys, $1.60.

Turnips—Bu., 50c; green, doz. bunches, 60c.

Rutabagas—Bu., 35c.

Cabbage—Home-grown, lb., 1½c; ton, $25.00; Florida, case, $1.50.

Beets—Bu., 50c; green, doz. bunches, 60c.

Radishes—Bunch, 25c; Mississippi, dozen bunches, 25c. Parsley, doz. bunches, 60c.

Onions—Green, doz., 12½@15c.

Vegetable Oysters—Doz., 20@30c.

Carrots—Bu., 45c.

Parsnips—Bu., 50c.

Cranberries—Oak bog, bu., $3.25.

Apples—Baldwin, No. 1, $6.50; No. 2, $3.50@3.75; Ben Davis, $6.00; Northwest fancy, box, $2.75@3.00.

Oranges—Navels, $2.50@2.90; blood oranges, half box, $2.75.

Lemons—California, $3.25@3.50.

Limes—Box of 100, $1.25.

Grape Fruit—Box, $3.50@4.00.

Pineapples—Box, $4.25@4.50.

Figs—Pound, 10c, 11c and 12c.

Dates—Fard, 11c; Khad, bulk, 6c.

Strawberries—Alabama, 24 qt. case, $3.75@4.25.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 8½c; heavy and rough, 7¢@7½c; calves, prime, 8½@9½c; fair, 7½@8½c.

Chickens—14@15c.

Yearling lambs, 10@12c; Easter lambs, pelts on, 15@16c; sheep, 6@8c; lambs, 11@12c.

Cow Beef—5@8c.

Steers—8@10c.

Heifers—7@9c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, April 19.—Butter, steady; creamery, 15@21c; dairies, 13@18c. Eggs, steady; receipts 18,709 cases; at mark, cases included, 13@18½c; firsts, 14½c; prime firsts, 15c. Cheese, weak; daisies, 13½@13⅝c; twins, 12½@13c; Young Americas, 13½@13⅝c; long horns, 12½@13c. Potatoes, strong; choice to fancy, 58@60c; fair to good, 55@57c. Poultry, live, weak; turkeys, 14c; fowls, 13c. Veal, dull; 50 to 60 lb. wts., 6½@7c; 60 to 65 lb. wts., 7@8c; 85 to 110 lb. wts., 8@9c.

New York Produce.

New York, April 19.—Flour, steady but quiet; spring patents, $4.75@5.10; winter straights, $3.75@3.80; Kansas straights, $4.10@4.25.

Wheat—Owing to better Liverpool cables than expected and the big decrease in Minneapolis stocks, wheat opened higher, but later eased off under scattered liquidation, induced by bearish crop prospects and lack of outside support. May, 94@94¼c; July, 93 3-16@93¼c. Pork, barely steady. Beef, steady. Lard, steady; middle west, $8.05@8.15 nominal. Raw sugar, firm; Muscovado, 89 test, 3.48c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3.98c; molasses, 89 test, 3.23c; refined, steady. Petroleum, steady. Spot coffee, quiet. Molasses, steady. Hay, firm. Butter, firm, receipts 12,308; creamery special, 22½@23c; extras, 22c; first, 20@21c; seconds, 18@19c; creamery, held, extras, 19½@20c; first, 18@18½c; seconds, 16½@17½c; state dairy, finest, 21@22c. Cheese, steady; receipts 2,390; state, whole milk, special, 14@15¾c; September quality, fancy, colored, 13½@13¾c; do. white, 13c; summer and fall made, colored, choice, 12@12¾c; do. white, 11¾@12½c; state, whole milk, good to prime, colored, 11@11½c; do. white, 11c; current make, large, best 10½@10¾c; do. common to fair, 9@10c; skims, 2@10c. Eggs, firm; receipts 30,921; fresh gathered, selected extras, 18@18½c; do. first, 16¼@17c; seconds, 15½@16c; storage packed, first, 17½@17¾c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 14½@14¾c; do. No. 2, 13¾@14c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery, brown, 17½@18½c; do. brown and mixed gathered, 17@17½c; western duck eggs, 23½@26c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, April 19.—Butter—Creamery extras, 23½@24c; prints, 24½@25c; firsts, 22½@23c; seconds, 21@21½c; fancy dairy, 17@17¼c; choice, 14@14½c; process extras, 20½@21c; process firsts, 19½@20c; prints, 1c extra; packing, 12@12½c. Cheese—Full cream, fancy York state, 14@14½c; Ohio full cream, 10@13c; Swiss, No. 1, 16@17c; No. 2, 13@14c; brick, 15@16c; limburger, 15@16c. Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 18c; do. firsts, 17c; do. current receipts, 16c; do. seconds, 14c; duck eggs, 28c. Poultry—Alive, chickens, 16½@17½c; ducks, 19@20c; dressed poultry, 1@1½c more.

Cotton.

New York, April 18.—The cotton market opened steady at a decline of 6 points to an advance of 2 points, old crop positions being lower in sympathy with rather disappointing cables, while the new crop reflected relative firmness of late months in Liverpool and some further talk of delayed planting as a result of light rains in the western and central belts. Old crop positions sold off a few points right after the call and the market seemed to be rather unsettled, but at the decline there was some demand from commission houses, and a moderate renewal of bull support sent all active months into new high ground for the movement before the end of the first hour.

SPANISH ARMY IS MADE READY

Madrid, April 13.—Preparations for the intervention in Morocco continue. The government has ordered ships to be in readiness to move 12,000 troops at a moment's notice.

A dispatch from Ferrol says that marines sailed today for Cadiz. The minister of war declares that the movement of troops is simply a precaution. It is stated on good authority that the powers will send a collective note opposing intervention.

6% Timber Bonds

Secured by First Mortgage on one of the finest stands of timber on the continent.

Land owned: 51,135 acres.

Stumpage: 4,850,364,000 feet.

Ratio of security to bonds—121,000 feet of timber to every $100, including land.

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COMFORT FOR SORE HANDS AND FEET

Cuticura soap, assisted by Cuticura ointment, is superior to all other skin soaps for preserving the hands, preventing redness, roughness and chapping, and imparting in a single night that velvety softness and whiteness so much desired by women. For those whose occupations tend to injure the hands or who suffer from dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, and shapeless nails, with painful finger-ends, Cuticura soap and Cuticura ointment are wonderful. They are equally successful for tired, aching, irritated, itching feet.

TIE THE CUSHIONS IN WOMAN'S CLUB

London, Too, Has Troubles in Preventing Bickerings Where Fair Ones Lounge

London, April 19.—Does club life among women mean backbiting and jealousy? This question, raised by a discussion of the subject in New York by Mrs. Sarah M. Cory, has attracted some attention in London. Mrs. Cory drew attention to what she termed the feline qualities of American women who belong to clubs—their jealousy, their backbiting and their silly passion for clothes. Said one woman, commenting on the reported statement by Mrs. Cory:

"Women never will be able to get the comfort and pleasure out of a club that men do. They are antagonistic, by virtue of their sex, to the principles of give and take, on which the foundations of clubdom are based."

A committeeman of a well-known club, counting thousands of members of both sexes, said:

"In a ladies' club of my acquaintance they recently had to open what is called 'the sofa room.' This was rendered necessary because a few women used to monopolize all the sofas of the ordinary room, prop their feet on them and rest for hours, while their fellow-members could not even find a place to sit.

"There were constant rows over the cushions, too; the first woman to enter the club used to collect them all. Now each sofa has its comfplement of cushions attached by a cord. The sofa room has saved a lot of quarrels. 'Silence' is demanded there. I looked in one afternoon and saw the women propped up on sofas all around like a lot of people in a Turkish bath.

"A man has his favorite chair and his favorite waiter. His club is a haven of rest. But this is not the case with a woman. She is restless and wanders about, expecting all the servants to know exactly what her likes and dislikes are—just as if the servants were her own household staff. Have you ever noticed the difference between the servants of a man's club and a woman's club? Fat, cosy-looking hall porters await your arrival at any man's club. At a woman's club the porter is a poor, thin, harassed-looking fellow, worn out by arguments with cabmen, with puzzling over timetables and with trying to remember a hundred different instructions concerning what he is to do if 'So-and-So calls.'"

SPECIAL TRAIN TO CHASE BABY

Mother Left Him When She Went Visiting in Next Car.

Omaha, Neb., April 15.—Mrs. Harlin O. Hollister, of Elmira, N. Y., had an exciting chase across Nebraska in a special train, the object of the pursuit being the fast express on the Union Pacific railroad which had carried off her six months' old baby while Mrs. Hollister visited friends in the next car.

Just before train time she returned to her own car, but found that the coach had been moved. Badly frightened she searched among the trains standing at the station and not finding her car hurried to the depot officials.

There she discovered that her car had been attached to the Pacific Express and for half an hour had been flying toward San Francisco. The express is a through train and no scheduled train for the west could overtake it. The Union Pacific general officials were got on the telephone and a special train was ordered for Mrs. Hollister's benefit.

At Grand Island, 150 miles west of Omaha, the special overtook the express and Mrs. Hollister rushed into her old car to find the baby still sleeping peacefully just where she had left it.

The railroad made no charge for the special train.

FAVORS NUDE ART IN SCHOOLS

Former Pastor Would Have Samples in Every Classroom.

Ithaca, N. Y., April 12.—"If I had my way, I would place in every school in the land a statue of a perfect woman and of a perfect man, absolutely nude," declared Rev. William Eliot Griffis, retired Congregational pastor, lecturer and authority on Japan, in an address here.

Dr. Griffis declares that by doing so the pupils would see what a perfectly formed body looked like. He said that if the statues were in modest attitudes, the result would be for moral uplift.

BUSINESS IN LIQUIDATION

Clews Declares That Is the Chief Difficulty Now.

New York, April 17.—So far as the financial undertone is concerned, no change is apparent, although stagnation upon the Stock Exchange exerts a disheartening effect upon many minds, says Henry Clews' letter. The chief hope of Wall street at the moment is based upon the prospects for a plentiful supply of cheap money for at least four months. The crop outlook also affords considerable encouragement, and these facts, added to the belief that all known unfavorable conditions have been pretty generally discounted, afford a basis for confidence in the future which is really the reason why Wall street today is, relatively speaking, about the most cheerful spot in the entire country.

In spite of these conditions the stock market fails to show any real improvement, the explanation for which must be found in the general slackness of business. The majority of observers are apt to attribute the latter condition to the Ballinger case. Among these are delays in the supreme court decisions, tariff agitation and the frequently hostile attitude of legislation toward large corporations. These may be important contributing causes, and have no doubt exercised considerable restraining influence upon business activity. They have unquestionably caused the postponement of new enterprises, which cannot be initiated until such questions are definitely settled. But there are causes underlying which have vastly more influence upon the tendencies of trade than all of these combined. Nobody supposes that the supreme court decisions, if adverse, will lessen the consumption of oil or tobacco; nor is it probable that less woolen goods, cotton goods and steel will be required if tariff changes are made which producers dislike. If these factors have any influence upon consumption of such articles, they will in the end stimulate rather than diminish the demand, for the reason that such changes are being sought chiefly in the direction of what will be considered public welfare.

The main difficulty with business is that it is passing through a period of liquidation and readjustment similar to that through which the securities marketed passed a year or two ago. Our commodity markets have been upon too high a level. The public buying power had become exhausted. Feverish activity and inflation had carried the rise in prices to a standstill. Credit was unduly strained. Liquidation was inevitable, and there is no cure in sight except a return to normal conditions through a general decline in commodity values. This curative process is now under way.

HIBERNIANS WIN A VICTORY

Court Upholds Contention Against Board of Erin.

Philadelphia, April 18.—The attempt of the Board of Erin, with headquarters in Great Britain, to obtain control of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of America, received a setback when Judge Ferguson handed down a decision in court of common pleas upholding the claims of the minority faction in division No. 3, A. O. H.

Nearly two years ago 65 members of the division decided to sever their connection with the A. O. H. and unite with the Board of Erin. Seventeen members objected, and brought a bill in equity against the majority asking for an accounting of the funds and other property.

The court held that "while the seceders are a majority of the division they are not a majority of the whole order and will have to account to the minority for the funds which it is alleged they have sequestered."

WILLS 10 GIRLS $1,000 EACH

Aged Bachelor Met Them During Sanity Fight.

Canton, April 14.—Samuel Rudy, 86, bachelor and reputed to be worth over $200,000, today drew up a will leaving bequests of $1,000 each to 10 young women who are employed in the court house here.

Rudy met the young women pending a long controversy in court as to whether or not he was capable of taking care of his property.

Probate Judge C. C. Bow appointed a guardian for Rudy, who appealed, and, through a jury verdict, had the guardian removed.

Rudy declares his relatives shall not get one cent of his property and has given away already large sums. He declined in court to tell how much property he owned.

TAKES MEDICINE BY GALLON

Elephant of Three Tons Has Pain Proportional to Weight.

New York, April 15.—Hattie, a trick elephant whose antics have delighted thousands of visitors to Central park menagerie, nearly died of "clover colic" yesterday, but today she is better. She overate.

Hattie is a gentle little thing of 10 summers and three tons, and when she has an ache the pain is proportional to her tonnage, and the remedy must be proportional to her pain. This is the dose prescribed for her by Keeper Bill Snyder: Laudanum, two ounces; linseed oil, two quarts; spiritus fermenti, two quarts.

It took a wedge between her jaws and a block and tackle to get the dose into her, but when it reached the spot the increase in her good nature was noticeable.

LOCKS UP LOVER

Miss Wilson Meant Sanitarium, but Court Put John in Penal Institution.

Hartford, Conn., April 19.—Cecelia B. Wilson, of the Co-operative Nurses' club of this city, has put her sweetheart, John White, in a penal institution for safe keeping while she goes to Bermuda on a three weeks' vacation. She expects to sail from New York Wednesday.

"John is a goose, and so she had to apply cold storage methods for his proper preservation," explained one of the nurse's friends.

Miss Wilson is Scotch. So is John White. He is a shoe manufacturer at Brockton, Mass. The two have been engaged for 15 years. When she went to Brockton to bid him goodby he was so mellow he hardly knew her and he merely nodded and smiled when she said she was going to Bermuda. She looked at him tearfully and then she hurried to the Lynn (Mass.) police court and asked Judge Fisk to commit White to some nice, safe public institution where he could get into a proper state of sobriety by the time she returned from Bermuda.

Committed to Institution.

The judge committed White to the Massachusetts State farm at Bridgewater. After it was all over and she had gone back to Hartford Miss Wilson found the Bridgewater place is a penal institution. She had imagined it was a sanitarium.

Miss Wilson was tearful when seen by a reporter.

"Oh, dear me!" she exclaimed. "Here I've gone and put John away in a dreadful place. All I wanted to do was to stow him somewhere for safe keeping until I get back from Bermuda."

John, she said, had been on the water wagon for seven months. His brother, a Canadian inspector of mines, drove the vehicle, she added.

"Of course," the little woman continued, "the brother doesn't deserve a whole lot of credit for sitting on that wagon, because you know he never had any temptation to drink. It's different with John. Scotch highballs look so good to him, don't you know? But they're horrid. He does try so hard to be good, and he'd a been all right when I went to bid him goodbye only he had fallen in with some old cronies from Halifax. They wet him down a lot.

Has Told Him to Cheer Up.

"I am the only one that really cares for John, and I think he would go under if I forsook him. I have written to him at the farm, telling him to cheer up, that it was all for the best, though gracious me, I never intended to put him on the Farm. He has tried several 'cures' for the demon rum habit, but he never got much permanent benefit from them. Perhaps they were of the non-absorbent sort.

"I've always had to care for John like as if I was his mother, and I went to Lynn without consulting my aunt or uncle. The latter is a minister here in Hartford, and I expect him to unite John and me, some happy day.

"I guess John will be all right at the Farm unless he gets to brooding and tries to commit suicide. I will write or telegraph him by wireless every day while I'm away, and I will try to have him released as soon as I get back from Bermuda, where I am going with my friend, Mrs. Burtan. Because of worry over John I have been in poor health all winter."

KENYON BREAKS DEADLOCK

Progressive Is Finally Elected Senator From Iowa.

Des Moines, Ia., April 12.—Judge William S. Kenyon, Republican, was elected United States senator to succeed the late Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver on the six

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AGENTS Here It Is

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GOULD BOSSES M. P.

Makes B. F. Bush President and Two Kuhn-Loeb Directors Resign.

New York, April 19.—The Missouri Pacific feud resulted in an open battle yesterday and the Gould forces won an overwhelming victory. George J. Gould put B. F. Bush at the head of the company as president and discharged Kuhn, Loeb & Co. as bankers. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Paul M. Warburg, who represented the Kuhn-Loeb interests, resigned from the Missouri Pacific board, to which they were only recently elected. E. D. Adams, who was elected at the same time, at first decided to resign, but reconsidered. Mr. Gould claims to have the backing of John D. Rockefeller.

The opponent of Mr. Bush and the man whom the Kuhn-Loeb interests sought to elect was David R. Francis, former governor of Missouri.

Gould Issues Statement.

Mr. Gould's statement contains a suggestion that he thought activity of the Kuhn-Loeb people was directly in behalf of Union Pacific and Southern Pacific. He is apparently making a bir for public support on the theory that he has frustrated an attempt to make a practical merger of the Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific and Southern Pacific.

After the meeting both George G. Gould and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. issued statements explaining their side of the case. Gould regretting personally the withdrawal of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., but congratulating the road on the selection of Bush. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. on the other hand, explained that they did not favor Bush and that because of his election Warburg and Vanderbilt felt "unwilling to share responsibility in the management of the company under these circumstances."

Upset the Market.

As given out by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the vote stood 8 to 5 for Bush. Those against him were Warburg, Vanderbilt, Adams, Marston and Gates. A member of the board said after the meeting that the opposition to Bush was grounded in the belief that he would not command the support of the banking community and that he had not sufficient experience in handling large properties.

Missouri Pacific was the pivot of an excited and demoralized market all day long. Wall street had intimations that the board meeting would not be harmonious and the whole market declined violently as a consequence.

ATTACK ON UTILITIES BILL

Columbus, April 19.—Corporation lobbyists swooped down upon the senate last night, the object of their attack being the utility bill.

The principal objecttions raised were that the bill included steam railroads. Former Senator Durbin, representing the B. & O., compared the persons who incorporated railroads into the provisions of the act with a child at the imbecile asylum who tries to fit a cube into a round hole.

That it was one of the Langdon amendments and that the bill as drawn did not include these features was the chief criticism of Frank Woods, author of last session's utilities bills. Former Senator West criticised the bill because of the Woods features. That rules of evidence do not bind the commission in its hearing and that no court review definitely is provided were other objections.

TAFT IS MEDIATOR IN MEXICAN REVOLT

President Is Transmitting Messages From Rebels to Diaz Government in Effort to Bring About Peace.

BULLETIN.

By the Associated Press.

Augua Prieta, Mex., April 19.—Today a daring band of insurrectos numbering only a half dozen or so, stole into Agua Prieta and set fire to the Nacozari railroad station, which was destroyed with its valuable contents. The federals fired upon the invaders and two or three of them were killed.

Washington, April 19.—President Taft is now acting a smediator between the Mexican government and the insurrectos in the field.

It developed today he has been transmitting proposals between the Diaz government and the insurgents and he intends to continue this policy either until the rebels lay down their arms or until the United States is forced to intervene to protect American lives and property.

This became known simultaneously with the official announcement that assurance had been received from the Mexican government that it will adopt a new policy along the border, which is interpreted to mean that further engageemnts in the vicinity of the American border will not be fought.

It is expected similar assurances will be given by rebels and the effect of the attitude of the opposing forces will be the creation of a neutral zone along the Rio Grande in which fighting will be barred.

Difficulty in Enforcement.

The difficulty of the maintenance of this condition lies, of course, in the probability of a pursuit of a fleeing force. But in any event the administration hopes there will be no renewal of the endangering of American life and property such as the country has witnessed at Douglas, Ariz.

The evacuation of Agua Prieta by the insurrectionary forces has relieved the situation to a slight extent, but it is realized by the president that an explosion may come at any time, and he proposes to be as fully prepared for it as possible. In view of the assurances of the Mexican government, he hopes there will be no fighting at Juarez, which is just across the Rio Grande from El Pasco, Tex., but in war it is the unexpected that happens. In the event of a battle at that point, for which the rebels would be responsible, since the federals occupy Juarez, the United States probably will observe the same policy it did at Douglas, when the president refused to order troops across the border to stop the fighting.

The Democrats are apprehensive that intervention in Mexico would be of political help to the Republican party, since the issue would be shifted from the tariff and the high cost of living in the next campaign to the question of the propriety of intervention for the protection of American rights and property in the adjoining republic.

Reason for Absence of Jingoism.

This is partly responsible for the absolute absence of jingoism in congress with respect to the Mexican situation and to the approval of the president's attitude of forbearance by Speaker Champ Clark, Represenative Underwood of Alabama, the Democratic floor leader, and Representative Sulzer, chairman of the house committee on foreign relations.

The Republicans are content to let the Mexican situation rest in the hands of the president, and propose to stand by him, whatever he may do. This applies to progressives as well as regulars.

PROPOSAL FOR ARMISTICE RECEIVED FROM MADERISTS

By the Associated Press.

Mexica, April 19.—Last night, a most high official said peace was within the grasp of Mexico.

A proposal for an armistice has been received by the Mexican government from the official organization of the Maderists. The armistice is asked to avoid "international complications," and is evidently caused by apprehension that the United States would take a hand in the mixup.

It will not surprise some persons if the armies now opposing each other in the north receive orders within the next 48 hours to cease operations. This might prevent a threatened battle at Juarez.

So far have negotiations gone now that it is not expected that Madero will longer oppose the overtures his agents have made for peace. It is believed that no time will be lost either by the rebels or the government in concluding arrangements for the formal declaration of the armistice and that as soon thereafter as possible the work of drafting terms for permanent peace will be begun. Both sides realize that the war is costing the country too much in money and lives, it is said, and the fighting at Agua Prieta has served to emphasize this view.

Government Favors Peace.

The proposition for an armistice pending negotiations for a settlement of Mexico's internal troubles were received by the department of foreign relations from Washington, presumably from Dr. Vasquez Gomez. A reply was returned in which it was indicated that the government looked with favor upon the suggestion.

I can say on the highest authority that the Mexican government will meet the Maderistas fully half way and that no difficulties will be encountered as to amnesty or as to the honest carrying out of the reform program.

On the same high authority, it can be said that if the Maderistas are in the slightest degree reasonable peace is assured in a few days time.

The minister for foreign affairs, Francisco L. De La Barra said today that the Mexican government in its reply to the note of the American government with reference to the fatalities which had occurred during the first battle of Agua Prieta had expressed its regret for the same and had offered to repeal the orders already given to its soldiers to avoid shooting in the direction of the American frontier, although it pointed out that the shots which had caused the fatalities in question were fired, according to official information corroborated by the press, by the American filibusterers who form the majority of the so-called Lopez company of rebels.

In its reply the Mexican government declared its surprise at the procedure of certain subordinate officials a procedure opposed to the practices of international law and contrary to the friendship which exists between the two nations.

UP TO UNCLE SAM

Capture of Customs House at Agua Prieta May Force Delicate Situation.

Washington, April 14.—With the customs house at Agua Prieta in the hands of the revolutionists, and Juarez seriously threatened, a new situation is presented to the state department, involving the delicate question relating to recognition of the revolutionists.

No word in regard to the battle of Auga Prieta has yet reached the state department. Officials, however, are deeply interested in the press reports showing the rebels in control of the customs house but in advance of official confirmation declined to comment upon the course the United States will take in dealing with the new phase of the situation.

Three thousand revolutionists, outnumbering the federal defenders of the town by four to one, are within four hours' march of Juarez, according to a telegram received by the state department today from American Consul Edwards at Juarez.

The rebels are in control of the railroad's rolling stock, and telegraph lines.

The authorities of Juarez are preparing for an attack, and many Mexicans are sending their families to the American side.

Americans Are Angry.

Americans in Douglas are especially angered over the fact that American citizens who happened to be at the Nacozari railway station in Agua Prieta when the rebel train arrived yesterday were not given an opportunity to escape to a place of safety.

suddenness of the attack, which was begun immediately with the pouring out of the rebel troopers from the coaches.

The Americans sought shelter around the station house and in a nearby ditch, hoisting a flag and calling out that they were American and non-combatants, but the Mexican garrison in Agua Prieta flanked these positions and, closing in, poured in a deadly fire on the Americans. It was at this point that A. R. Dickson was shot.

Only the galling fire with which the rebels raked the federals at this locality, killing many and causing others to flee, prevented the shooting of many more Americans. The station house, which is American property, was riddled by the federal bullets.

MEXICANS GIVE UP ARMS TO AMERICAN TROOPS AT BORDER

Agua Prieta, Mex., April 14.—Via Douglass, Ariz.—Revolutionists under "Red" Lopez today hold this town, which they captured yesterday after a three-hour battle with Mexican federal troops.

Reinforcements are expected by the insurrectos, who will endeavor to hold their advantage at any cost.

The town, as a port of entry, is an important point and the insurrectos hope, by keeping it, to secure recognition from the United States of their belligerency.

To Hold Mexico Responsible.

Washington, April 14.—The Mexican government, according to the view at the state department, will be held accountable for the loss of life and injury to Americans of Douglas, Ariz., during the fighting between federals and insurgents at Agua Prieta yesterday. No matter whether the fire of the federals or that of the insurrectos inflicted the injury, it will be the federal government to which the United States will look for reparation.

As soon as official reports upon the fighting and the casualties sustained by Americans shall have been received, representations will be made to the Mexican government, it is said, and in due course the claims of those injured will be presented.

It is undoubtedly true, however, that in some cases Mexico will have a counter claim of contributory negligence on the part of injured Americans. That there will be some justice in such a contention is argued from the fact that the Americans took their stand in such close proximity to the fighting as to place their lives in jeopardy.

On the other hand, many of the wounded sustained their hurts while in pursuit of their usual business in the streets or buildings of Douglas. As a renewal of fighting at Agua Prieta is looked for, it is expected that formal notice will be served upon both federals and insurrectos that American lives and American property on this side of the border must not be endangered.

The shrewdness of the insurrectos in making their attack from the north of Agua Prieta so as to force its defenders to fire toward Douglas, has aroused comment here. They are believed to have recognized the possibility that such a movement might result in complications and entanglement of the Mexican government.

GULPS 25 CENTS, COUGHS UP $25

Connors Catches Coin Then Makes Costly Hospital Trip.

Pittsfield, Mass., April 19.—Charles Connors, of Dalton, employed in Senator W. Murray Crane's paper mill, wagered last Monday that he could catch with his mouth a dozen half dollars tossed to him ten feet away. He caught them all, but the twelfth slid down his throat.

Since then Connors has been in a hospital, and it cost him $25 to have the coin removed. He says he will try silver dollars next time, because they will slide down less easily.

COUNTRY FACES DEFICIT

Washington, April 19.—Government finances have slipped back over the line from surplus to deficit. April, which began with a surplus for the first time in the fiscal year, now shows a deficit of some $4,000,000.

RECKLESS REBELS TELL TAFT THEY WON'T HIT AMERICANS

Washington, April 15.—The White House announced today that assurances had been received from the leader of the insurrectos at Agua Prieta by the department of justice that the incidents of Thursday which resulted in the killing of several Americans and the wounding of others would not be repeated.

According to the announcement Attorney General Wickersham communicated with the United States district attorney at Douglas, Ariz., and directed him to inform the rebel commander that in the future he must keep away from the American border. Mr. Wickersham was informed later that his instructions had been carried out, and that the insurrecto leader was anxious to obey.

A New Problem.

The disposition of the 50 Mexican federal soldiers (three officers and 47 men) who surrendered at the battle of Agua Prieta, and who are "in charge" of the commanding officer of the American forces at Douglas, Ariz., presents an intricate problem to the American government for solution.

The question whether or not these men should be interned and held as prisoners is being generally discussed by officials here. The general impression seems to be that there is no statute under which the United States can hold the soldiers, especially in view of the fact that this country does not recognize the existence of a state of war in Mexico.

To Be Cared For.

The question probably will remain in its present status until the Mexicans ask for their release. The Mexican commanding officer at Douglas, Arizona, has asked and received from the war department full authority to provide rations and everything necessary for the comfort of the Mexicans "in his charge."

BRITISH ARMED FORCES AND GUN ENTER MEXICO

Washington, April 15.—Armed invasion of Mexican territory by a British naval force is the latest turn in the affairs of the much confused and highly sensational civil strife which has torn Mexico for the past year.

A force of 30 men and a Maxim gun from the British man-of-war Shearwater were landed at San Quentin, Mexico, to protect that town against a threatened attack of insurgents. The revolutionary movement, however, did not materialize and the Britishers and the gun were withdrawn. This, the first actual landing of foreign forces on Mexican soil in connection with the present revolution, was reported to the state department yesterday in a telegram from American Consul Schmucker at Ensenada. The telegram did not state just when the landing occurred. When all danger to San Quentin from the insurgents had passed the Shearwater sailed for Ensenada, where she arrived yesterday and her commander advised the American consul of the action he had taken at San Quentin for the safety of the town. San Quentin is a port of Lower California about 125 miles south of Ensenada.

The mere fact that the British found nothing to warrant protection of its citizens by force does not lessen the magnitude of the act of the British government. The action of the Shearwater demonstrates beyond question that Great Britain does not hesitate to cross the border with or without the sanction of the state department when called upon by British subjects to act in their behalf.

MEXICO SEES CRISIS IN INVASION BY AMERICANS

Mexico City, April 15.—It was made known by the officials of the Mexican foreign office today that strong representations had come from the government at Washington, based on reports that federal forces at Agua Prieta, in Thursday's engagement had fired across the border into American territory, killing and wounding many Americans.

The answer of the Mexican government will be most conciliatory. It can be said, however, that the international situation is most serious as a result of this incident.

In some quarters it is believed the incident will make for peace, but it is a fact that, from the highest to the lowest, Mexicans believe that the United States would take the country if an excuse were offered.

The slightest aggressive movement now would cause such feeling as to make hostilities probable. In that case American residents here would be in danger.

Rebels all over the republic have been cheered by news of the capture of Agua Prieta.

Tapial's band, which has been operating near Tuxpan, Vera Cruz, continues its depredations. In the states of Guerrero and Morelos the insurrectos are gaining in strength so greatly that they are practically having their own way.

REBELS DESERT CITY

Insurrecto Army Steals Silently Out of Agua Pietro in the Night.

Agua Prieta, April 18.—The rebel army, after almost 18 hours' of incessant fighting yesterday in defense of Agua Prieta, quietly evacuated the town during the night. It moved out silently and when day broke was nowhere to be seen. The Mexican National troops entered the city at dawn, encountering no resistance.

The federads approached the town from the south and east during the early hours, coming in slowly and cautiously, dest they encounter an ambush. Great was the surprise of the commanders of the government troops on finding, when they reached the outer works of the rebel entrenchments that the trenches had been abandoned and no insurrectos were in sight.

The federals continued to come in, still more slowly, but they found no rebels anywhere. The latter had vanished as completely as the night. The reason for their evacuation of the city after their all-day defense of it was not at first apparent. The most logical conclusion seemed to be that they had exhausted their ammunition.

This was apparent from the stories related by the one or two who did not flee and by the federals who entered the town. Great quantities of empty cartridges were lying verywhere in the trenches and bull ring and in the protected pits in Agua Prieta.

The federals, more amply supplied with ammunition, continued their bombardment until that hour, principally for the purpose, they say, of provoking the rebels into replying and exhausting their cartridges. As the rebels passed out of Agua Prieta to the westward, one or two members of the army called across the line to the American troops:

"We are going into the mountains and will return when we get some cartridges."

Americans Took Ammunition.

One explanation of the shortage of ammunition that finally rendered futile the rebels' gallant defense of Agua Prieta, is found in the frequent seizures by American officers and customs officials of supplies upon which the rebels evidently were depending. Only yesterday army officers acting in conjunction with the secret service, confiscated 20,000 rounds of cartridges in Douglas which were destined to Agua Prieta. This was a severe blow to the garrison and was the direct cause of the surrender of Commandante Garcia to the American army officers last night.

When, before daylight today, the National troops who were within close range again opened their rifle fire on the trenches within the town, the rebel soldiers defending the fort and the last row of trenches immediately south of Agua Prieta sent a courier to rebel headquarters in the town, stating that they were out of ammunition and could not hold back the federal advance if they were not supplied.

"We are all out of ammunition and cannot help you," was the word sent out to the front by the rebel commander.

WASHINGTON IS RELIEVED

Washington, April 18.—Positive assurances that the Mexican government will adopt a "definite restrictive policy along the border," and news from Douglas that the rebel forces have evacuated Agua Prieta, did much today to relieve the high tension under which President Taft and members of his official family have labored for the last few days.

The assurances from Mexico followed demands of the state department that fighting which endangered American lives in the border towns must be stopped.

That the situation is not now regarded as acute is evidenced by the fact that leaders of both the senate and the house, with whom the President conferred prior to the assembling of the cabinet, declared that no action is contemplated by congress at this time. The President had extended conferences with Senator Cullom, of Illinois, and Representative Sulzer, of New York, chairmen respectively of the foreign affairs committee of the senate and house.

Senator Cullom insisted he could see no reason for intervention, while Mr. Sulzer announced that congress would not act hastily. Mr. Sulzer is of the opinion that thus far there has been no overt act in Mexico sufficient to warrant intervention. He intimated, however, that a plan is being considered to relieve the danger to Americans near the border. This contemplates an agreement for a neutral zone from five to 10 miles wide along the boundary line.

Congress Not to Act.

Congress, Mr. Sulzer said, will not act under any circumstances without a special message from the President. To his callers today President Taft said that his telegram to Governor Sloan, of Arizona, published today, reflected correctly his attitude. There was no intention on his part, the President told the governor, to intervene in Mexico at this time, and the two big developments of the morning had strengthened him in that position.

AMERICAN DYNAMITE DEVIL, CREIGHTON, SLAIN ON FIELD

El Paso, Tex., April 18.—Capt. Oscar G. Creighton, the "dynamite devil," who has been carrying on a campaign of destruction around Juarez with his band of insurrectos dynamiters, was shot through the head and killed at the battle of Bauche Saturday afternoon.

This information is brought to Juarez by Mexican Northwest railroad men who were in charge of the rebel train and by others. Creighton is said to have led the insurrectos against the federals at Bauche and was hit squarely between the eyes with a federal bullet, dying on the battlefield.

A Mexican who claimed to have been impressed in the rebel outpost by Capt. Creighton, arrived in Juarez yesterday and reported the death of the American adventurer. The Mexican said that Creighton or one of the men that he was leading had killed Capt. Porfirio Jiminez. Jiminez's federals then directed their fire entirely at Creighton, with but one purpose, and that was to kill the man responsible for the death of their commander, and Creighton fell with a bullet through his head.

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And I therefore want you and every other spectacle wearer in your county (all my old customers also) to get a handsome ROLLED GOLD BRIDGE pair of these very remarkable and latest **"Perfect Vision"** Spectacles of mine without a single solitary cent of cost; and as a favor—not an obligation, mind you—I will kindly ask you to

Just Do Me A Good Turn

by showing them around to your neighbors and friends and speak a good word for them whenever you have the opportunity.

If you want to do me this favor write me your name and address at once and I will immediately mail you my Free Home Eye Tester and latest ROLLED GOLD Spectacle offer. Address:

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NOTE.—The Above is the Largest Mail Order Spectacle House in the World and Perfectly Reliable.

NEEDLESS WAR SCARE

Troops Sent to the Border Solely Because of Conditions in Mexico.

Washington, April 10.—It can be positively stated that neither Japan nor any other nation is mentioned nor even so much as referred to, in the confidential state documents which President Taft has communicated to senators in connection with the sending of American troops to the Mexican border. The story that the mobilization was in any way, directly or indirectly, prompted by the alleged politcal activities of Japan in Mexico is a fabrication out of the whole cloth.

The fact as set forth in the document is that President Taft was informed by Ambassador Wilson that the whole of Mexico was "boiling;" that General Diaz was seated on a political volcano, the eruption of which at any moment might menace the lifes of 40,000 American citizens in Mexico and a billion dollars of property there.

President Taft was further told that President Diaz was unable to cope successfully with the revolution; that the forces of the Mexican government were entirely inadequate for the restoration of order, as, beside actual armed opposition to the federal authority in many parts of the country, 90 per cent of the inhabitants who so far had taken no part in the revolution, were in favor of Diaz's retirement.

This presented a knotty problem, as the only lawful successor Diaz could have under the Mexican constitution is Senor Corral, the vice president, whose physical condition is such as to incapacitate him from assuming the reins of government.

In view of the very serious and detailed report made by Ambassador Wilson, President Taft felt obliged to take such precautions as would enable him at a moment's notice to protect American lives and property. He, therefore, as commander-in-chief of the army, ordered General Wood, the chief of the staff, to mobilize a sufficient force on the Mexican border to be ready to deal with any emergency.

The President accompanied his order with a letter, clearly stating the reasons which led him to take this action, and specifically declaring that he did so as a preventive measure, as he very much doubted whether he had the authority to send the troops into Mexico and certainly would not do so without the consent and authority of congress.

There is, however, a wide divergence of opinion about some of the other matters touched upon in the state papers, and when congress meets on Monday a joint resolution will be introduced requesting the President to communicate to congress the diplomatic correspondence and whatever son that President Diaz cannot hope other information can be published, not incompatible with the public interest.

Considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed at the manner in which Assistant Secretary of State Huntington Wilson conducted part of the negotiations with Senor de la Barra, the former Mexican ambassador to the United States. The assistant secretary also unsparingly blamed the American press for its treatment of the Mexican situation and placed himself on record in an important diplomatic conference in terms which would be bitterly resented by the newspapers of this country were the papers published.

Consul Ellsworth, who came up from Ciudad Porfirio Diaz with important reports for the state department, was to have seen Secretary Knox today, but as it was diplomatic day he was unable to get an audience. Some of Consul Ellsworth's previous reports figure in the confidential documents mentioned and entirely bear out the statements made by Ambassador Wilto put down the revolution.

It is very earnestly hoped by the administration that the Diaz and Madero factions will be able to settle their differences between themselves. There is a very strong feeling in the house of representaives that intervention in Mexico must be avoided, if it is humanly possible to do so. But it is realized that the extension of civil war throughout Mexico would inevitably lead to the killing of American citizens, of whom there are more than 40,000 in Mexico, and to the destruction of millions of dollars of American property, which would force intervention.

KEEPS UP FINANCIAL POLICY

Japan Will Face Unusual Expenditures.

Tokio, April 7.—Marquis Katsura, the premier and minister of finance, addressing an audience of bankers at Kyoto today, said there would be no change in the government's financial policy during the coming year.

Unusual expenditures must be faced in Korea and also measures for the prevention of floods and for the development of the railroads and the navy must be undertaken. However, the necessary funds would be secured, he said, without resort to additional taxation or foreign loans.

The improvements in Korea are planned to extend over number of years. The bank of Korea will be able to finance these.

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